The Weekly Post.

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PLEA FOR THE DUMB ANIMALS.

You call them dumb: and deem it well,
However their bursting hearts may swell,
They have no voice their woes to tell.
As fabulists have dreamed,
They cannot cry, "O Lord how long
Wilt Though, the patient Judge and strong,
Behold Thy creatures suffer wrong
Of those Thy blood redeemed?

Yet are they silent? need they speech
His holy sympathies to reach,
Who by their lips could prophets teach,
And for their sakes would spare:
When, wrestling with his own decree,
To save repentant Nineveh,
He found, to strengthen mercy's plea,
"So many cattle" there?

Have they no language? Angels know,
Who take account of every blow;
And there are angel hearts below
On whom the Eternal Dove
His pentecostal gift hath poured,
And that forgotten speech restored,
That filled the garden of the Lord
When Nature's voice was love!

Oh, blest are they the creatures bless
And yet that wealth of tenderness,
In look, in gesture, in caress,
By which our hearts they touch,
Might well the thoughtful spirit grieve,
Believing—as we must believe—
How little they from man receive,
To whom they give so much!

They may be silent, as ye say,
But woe to them, who day by day,
Unthinking for what boon they pray,
Repeat, "Thy kingdom come,"
Who, when before the great white Throne
They plead that mercy may be shown,
Find awful voices drown their own—
The voices of the dumb!

—*Good Words.*

A WONDERFUL PARROT.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

My father knowing my desire to have a parrot, employed a connoisseur to make the purchase. It was a fine young gray bird, with a scarlet tail. When she came to me, the bird had never spoken, and it was some weeks before she did. I took great pains with her. When she began to speak, I taught her to do so distinctly, and Poll soon caught the tones of my voice, though I never anticipated that she would become the clever, intelligent bird that she did. Her speaking powers were wonderful—not as a simple imitation of words, but like a reasoning, thinking creature. Poll was excessively proud and sensitive. Sometimes my brother teased her, and spoke in a contemptuous manner, when she would only shrug her shoulders and relapse into silence, as if he were quite beneath her contempt.

There were two dear friends who at that time were constant visitors. Polly was a great favorite with them, and a source of much amusement to them both. One day while we were sitting in the dining-room, she observed them coming across the field at a short distance, and called to me: "Here's W—— and R—— coming; they will want their dinner. Won't Lizzy be in a rage! Ah! ah! won't she, that's all."

"Nonsense, Polly, I said. "Don't tell stories. They are not coming; and if they were, you could not see them;" not supposing her sight was so keen.

"Well, you'll see," replied Polly.

In a few moments the bell rang, and Mr. W——and Mr. R—— appeared. Nothing could quiet the bird. She seemed in an exestasy of fun and mischief, and had to be carried away into the kitchen to the cook, who, to her no little annoyance, had to prepare an impromptu dinner. The dinner was served, and Polly returned to her own place. By this time she was thoroughly excited, and began praising herself and her dear mistress. Mr. R——, who thoroughly admired the bird, led the conversation.

First she looked at her foot. "What a beautiful foot. What a tail, and a red one too!"

"Yes, Polly, you are a beautiful bird, and a clever one as well. You saw us coming aeross the field, and knew we had not had our dinner. You are a knowing bird, Polly."

"Ha, ha!" with her curious laugh. "Polly is a clever bird. Polly's a beautiful bird. What a Polly! what a—*whataful* Polly!"

We all laughed heartily, in which she joined—Polly loudest of all.

Mr. R——said: "Wel, done! You ought to be sent to college, to teach the students elocution."

One of the most singular instances of her intelligence and naughtiness was the following: One morning I had gone from home. A young servant went to Polly's cage and, not knowing that she was very savage opened it. Polly flew at her hand. The girl was frightened, left the door open, and ran away; and the window being open, Polly walked out into the front garden. The cook saw her, and called; but the bird would not come back; so thinking it was best to leave her until my return, cook watched her climb into a tree.

I had had experience of Polly's perverse disposition, and knew only by stratagem I could manage her. I walked down the path, and carrying a favorite cat with me, sat down near the tree and proceeded to stroke Pussy and pet her. Poor pussy! poor Pussy! You shall be my pet now. Polly has gone away and left me." I often bought her a sweet biscuit, and I had some of them with me, which I gave to the cat, still stroking her. My ruse had succeeded; I had roused her jealously. I heard a rustling in the branches, and presenly Polly called out. "Pussy is a wretch."

I did not take any notice but still fondling the cat, I said: "Come Pussy, We will go and see if dinner is ready."

Matters were now progression. I glanced up, and saw Polly quietly descending the tree; and when she came to the bottom, cried: "Polly's out; Polly has been a walk."

"So I see. Polly can stop out altogethr now, if she likes."

"Pussy is a fool—a horrid fool." Her temper was thoroughly roused. She came to me, climbed upon my knee, and rubbed her pretty head upon my hand. I had her safely now. After this, a stronger padlock was put upon her cage, to prevent any more tree escapades.

We had a very handsome peacock, which Polly could see from her cage when she was on the lawn. It was absurd to see the strutting bird, his pride and self-assumption, and equally amusing to listen to Polly talking to him. We called him Ralph. Polly then would say: "Come here, Ralph—beautiful Ralph, handsome Ralph! Come, spread your tail."

The tail would be outspread.

"Oh, you beauty! Now, stamp—stamp your foot, good, clever Ralph."

One day while listening to such talk as this, she turned to me and demurely said: "What a fool that Ralph is!"

"Nay, Polly: Ralph is not a fool; he is a very clever bird, and I like him,"

Whenever she was not pleased, she shrugged her shoulders, as if in derision. "Now, I say Ralph is a fool." Just then the peacock gave one of those awful cries that peacocks alone can utter. Polly therefore gave another in imtiation, and laughing loudly, shrieked: "Ralph is singing—Ralph is singing! Oh, I shall die—I shall die of laughing."

A remarkable instance of her jealous temper was displayed to a parrot which had been purchased by a friend, who sent it to stay with us, hoping that it would learn to speak if it associated with my bird. But Polly conceived an inveterate dislike to the interloper, treating it with contempt, calling it all the ill-names she knew. They were both in the dining-room one morning. I had trained her so well to be silent during family worship that she never disturbed us. The other bird made various sounds, not very loud; but Polly knew that all noise was wrong. By way of chiding her ill-breeding companion, she said in a whisper: "Hush, hush! Be quiet, you naughty bird!" When prayer was over, she burst out: "You naughty, wicked bird—you horrid bird, you kitchen bird—get out, get out! Away with you." After this, we saw it was useless to employ her as an instructress, and so sent the dispised bird home.

Nevertheless she had her favorites, and was very kind to them. She was very fond of the cat, and would call her to the cage. But the most singular fancy she took was to a little mouse. The winter was very cold, and as Polly suffered much from it; she was taken every night to my bed-room, where there was a fire, and her cage placed on a low stool near it. One night I heard her talking in a low tone. I listened and heard her say: "Pretty little dear—pretty darling. Polly won't hurt you—Polly won't bite you."

Wondering what she meant, for I was sure that she was not talking to me, I got out of bed and went to her cage. There, in the bottom of the cage, was a little mouse underneath the wires, feeding quite contentedly, and without any sign of fear. I often saw the tiny creature come in and out of Polly's cage, nor did she ever attempt to injure it or drive it away. Her speech was very peculiar when those she did not like were present. She had a great dislike to my husband; I suppose from a feeling of jealously, and always seemed unhappy when he was near. A few months after our marriage, we paid a short visit to my father, and one day when I was alone with Poll in the dinning-room she said to me in her tenderest tones: "Why did you go away and get married, dear? Why did you go to Scotland, and leave your own Polly? Polly loves you. Don't go away again and leave me! Ma cried when you left and went away. Don't leave Polly again!"

He had never before heard her speak in such a gentle manner, and before my husband entered the room, he thought I was in conversation with a friend, and paused outside to listen. He has never forgotten the impression made upon him by that touching colloquy. We had to leave Polly behind, under mamma's care, and in writing to me afterward, she told me that the dear bird would talk about me continually. One day mamma said to her: "Polly, I am writing to our mistress. Shall I send your love?"

"O yes; and here's a pretty feather. E—— loves Polly's teathers." It was sent to me, and I have it still. But unfortunately for Polly's beauty, she bit off nearly all her scarlet feathers to send to me!

When I revisited my former home, I took my little baby with me. Polly was delighted. It was something belonging to her dear mistress, and must be loved. When any one called, she would say: "Have you seen the baby? Such a beauty! Give it to me. Polly won't bite it; Polly will only kiss it." I had full confidence in her love for me; but I need scarcely say I never tried her affection for the little one. She, like other pets, has passed away, but is not forgotten.

GREELEY IN 1863.

How Near he Came to Being Arrested for Meddling in State Affairs.

The following from the "Journal of Henry J. Raymond," appeared in the March *Scribner*: Mr. Seward talked very freely of our foreigu relations. At the outset of the war, he said, every foreign minister at Washington, except Baron Gerolt, the Prussian minister, sympathized with succession in one way and another. Their views had been changed, until now they were all solicitous to avoid giving us any offense, and anxious to maintain the most friendly relations. Francе had withdrawn her fleet from the mouth of the Mississippi, and had dismissed her consul at New Orleans, who had made himself offensive to us by aiding the rebels. England evinced in various ways her kindly feelings, and now asked as favors concessions she had hitherto demanded as rights. As an instance of this he mentioned that an officer of the British army, Major Winnie, had been taken at Point of Rocks coming into our lines without authority. He was in prison, and was to be tried by court-martial as a spy. Lord Lyons had urged his release several times, but this had been refused. He had finally promised to put a stop to the frequent visits of English officers to the rebel armies, and in consideration of this Mr. Seward had agreed that the officer should be tried, but immediately pardoned. He recited several other instances illustrating the changed disposition of the English government. And now, said Mr. Seward, "just when we have with great difficulty established these relations with foreign powers, and given them most distinctly to understand that intervention in any form will not be tolerated, Mr. Greeley comes forward, holds private interviews, and opens a correspondence with the French minister to persuade them that the people would welcome a mediation which should terminate the war!" Mr. Seward showed a great deal of indignation at this mischievous interference with our foreign relations, and expressed fears that it might produce serious and injurious results. Mr. Greeley, he said, had rendered himself clearly and unmistakable liable to the penalties of the law forbidding all such intercourse with foreign ministers; but his own personal relations with him would render it impossible for him to take any steps in the matter, as it would be charged to personal hostility on his part. Secretary Usher (of the interior department) thought this consideration ought not to interfere with his discharge of a public duty. He said the arrest of Mr. Greeley would do great good by satisfying the people that the government meant to punish all violations ot law and all departures from loyality with impartial vigor. Mr. Seward indulged in a good deal of lively ridicule of Mr Greeley's proposition to make Switzerland the arbiter of our destiny—a republic half Prussian and half French, half Catholic and half Protestant, held together only by outward pressure, and represented at Washington by a consul general who kept a "flour and feed store" near the capitol, and knew no more of the necessities and conditions of our national existence than he did of the polities of the moon. Mr. Bancroft, who had fallen asleep during the more serious part of the secretary's exposition, awoke at this sally, and expressed the opinion that it would be much better to redicule Mr. Greeley out of his crotchets than to send him to Fort Lafayette. The rest of the company, however thought the matter one of too much gravity for such treatment. Mr. Seward said that Mr. Mercier (the French minister) knew Mr. Greeley as a very prominent and influential supporter of the administration, as having, in fact, almost dictated its policy upon several important subjects, and it would be very natural for him to receive Mr. Greeley's representations as proofs that, in spite of the assurance of the secretary of state, the people would not be wholly averse to foreign intervention.

COURTING.

How the Phonograph Revealed Certain Sweet Experiences.

[From the San Francisco News-Letter.]

Young Smiffkins was somewhat surprised, but highly elated, when he received a polite invitation from old Scroggins to come up and take a crust—which meant dinner—and that, too, when he had spent the very evening before in the sweet society of Miss Matilda Jane Scroggins. It is needless to say he was promptly on hand. "Matilda Jane," said the old gentleman, when dinner was over, "did you ever hear the phonograph in active operation?" No, pa, but I should like to," answered the maiden, who wished to humor her parent's scientific weakness. "Well, my dear, you shall. I bought one the day before yesterday. You will find it under the sofa in the front parlor. I forgot to take it up stairs last night, when I left you and Smiffkins conversing on church festivals." Matilda brought the machine, and the old man wound it up, remarking that he had set it just before going to bed. The family circle and one or two of Scroggin's cronies, who happened to be present, listened with a great deal of interest as it slowly revolved. "Thank God! the old devil's gone at last!" exclaimed the phonograph, in tones that sounded amazingly like those of Smiffkins. "I thought the hateful old thing would sit up all night," continued the wonderful invention in a voice that was unmistakably that of Matilda Jane. "Well, my own darling, we'll make up for lost time. Yum—yum!" ejaculated the revolving cylinder, with a pronounced Smiffkins accent. "O, don't, darling! you mustn't! Yum—yum!" it proceeded, in the tones of Matilda Jane. After that the instrument grew incoherent and mixed up, as it were. A subdued osculatory sound, mingled with deep drawn sighs and occasional whispered protests in the Matilda Jane voice were all that could be distinguished, till it suddenly blurted out: "Well, I suppose old Scrog will be coming down stairs with a club unless I clear out." Another silence broken by yum—yums, and then in a softer voice the inexorable cylinder concluded: "There, you must go now. Good—yum night—yum—yum. I'll make the old beast ask you to dinner to-morrow—yum—yum!" By this time Matilda Jane had fainted, and Smiffkins' face looked like green cheese, but old Scroggins gazed upon them grimly, after the fashion of a graven image, and the rest of the company seemed to be rather amused than otherwise. Smiffkins bought a mountain howitzer next day and went east to look for Edison.

Tecumseh Snubs Rutherford.

[Chicago Times.]

General Sherman has always been more or less a law unto hinself, but his eccentricities have never hitherto led him into contemptuous disrespect for the orders of his superior officer, the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. It is only Hayes, however, whom he offends, and was it not the Sherman family who discovered Hayes, and helped him to his high estate? Lieutenant Gates was found guilty by court-martial, and sentenced to dismissal from the service for having been drunk while detailed on duty. The President, who leans to the merciful and the easy-going side, issued the following order:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 10, 1880.—The sentence in the foregoing case of First Lieutenant J. Granville Gates, 29th infantry, is hereby confirmed: but, in view of the unanimous recommendation of the court, concurred in by the reviewing authority, that clemency be shown, it is mitigated to forfeiture of $75 of his pay per month for six months, and a reprimand in general orders. R. B. HAYES."

The general of the army looked into the matter, and thus administered a snub to his superior:

"The general does not deem this a case worthy of a reprimand from himself, but only of a simple warning to Lieutenant Gates that he now owns his commission to the forbearance of the President, and had better not risk it a second time.

"By command of General Sherman.

"E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-Gen."

The President laughs one of those amiable helpless laughs of his, but says nothing, while the veterans look on and wonder, speculating, too, on what Sherman would do were a subordinate to treat his orders thus cavalierly.

THE smallest railroad in the world is the two feet ten-inch gauge built by George E. Mansfield from North Billerica, Mass., to Bedford. It is eight miles and a half long and has eleven bridges, one over a hundred feet long. The rails weigh twenty-five pounds to the yard; the engines weigh eight tons, the cars four tons and a half each, and run at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

WHERE?

BY LOUIS CARROLL PRINDLE.

My ships sail in from the wide, wide sea,
With brave bold prows and white sails bending;
But nothing of love bring they to me
From the silent lands and the seas unending.
My ships bring odors of spice and balm,
Of whispering winds whence the winds are speaking:
And scent of palm from the lands of calm,
But never a word of the love I am seeking.

My birds fly in from the green woodland,
With flutter of wing and song outringing;
But never a word that I understand
Hear I from the song my birds are singing.
They sing of the leaves by the breezes blown,
Of the wildwood echoes and sweet-breathed clover;
But never a love that my heart has known,
And nothing to bless a sad-eyed lover.

My clouds drift in from the great wide sky,
With tower and dome in the white up-builded—
My clouds that drift and that float and fly,
With scarlet and purple and gold sun gilded.
They tell me of the far away star-filled plain,
The kiss of the winds and the sun kiss golden,
The arch of the rain and its promise again,
But never a word of the story olden.

My roses bloom in the summer sun,
And bend and blush in the summer showers;
And I questioned them over one by one,
Till they answer me in the tongue of flowers,
And tell of the night and the long, long day,
The fire of the noon and the dawns awaking,
But nothing say in the old, old way,
Of the love for which my heart is breaking.

My rivers run to the great gray sea,
With rush and ripple of murmuring laughter;
And chase the shadows that flock and flee
From roaring waters that follow after.
They babble of brooks and bending trees
Of mirrored meadows they touch in flying;
Of flowery leas and the summer breeze,
But naught of the love my heart is sighing.

Where under the light of the great white stars,
Or the mists of the sun, with heart unmated,
Borne back by distance and time that bars,
Is waiting the love my heart has waited?
Shall all days be as the desolate past—
The echo and song of my lone-love calling,
With all hopes cast in the grave at the last,
With bitter burning of tear drops falling?

Or is there somewhere on earth's wide plain,
A face and a heart my heart is seeking?
Can there be loving with less than pain,
Or a painless tongue two hearts are speaking?
Can there be hands that have always clung,
Or lips that have parted without despairing?
Have hearts been wrung all the years among,
With less of pain than my heart is wearing?

—*New York Evening Post.*

THE VALUE OF AN OATH.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

It was an unpopular case to defend. The crime charged against my client was one of shocking atrocity, the murder of his own child. The popular verdict had already condemned him, and there was little doubt that the jury would go the same way.

Arthur Berkley, the prisoner, had married Edith Granger, a weathy heiress, whose father had died, leaving her his whole fortune, to the exclusion of his profligate son, whom he had disinherited and driven from home.

Mrs. Berkley died within a year after marriage, leaving an infant, feeble little creature, requiring constant and assiduous care. Indeed, Dr. Baldwin almost took up his quarters in the house, often passing the night there, that he might be on hand in case of need.

One of these nights, the doctor, as he afterwards stated in his evidence, after retiring to bed, feeling solicitous about his charge, got up and stole softly to the nursery to see that everything was right.

He found the door ajar and a dim light burning within. As he advanced he distinctly saw Arthur Berkley standing by the table, holding to the child's mouth a bottle from which it was accustomed to receive its food. At the sound of the doctor's footsteps he stealthily left the apartment by a side entrance.

Not a little surprised at these movements, the doctor approached and laid his hand on the child's face, which he found in violent convulsions, which were followed in a few seconds by the sudden stillness of death.

A post-mortem examination and analysis of the contents of the stomach placed it beyond doubt that prussic acid had been administered. And an examination of the bottle, found where Berkley had left it, proved that the milk in it contained a large quantity of the same deadly poison.

On this evidence Berkley was arrested and indicted for murder: and there was not a dissenting voice as to his guilt. An incentive to the crime was found in the fact that, as heir to his child, he would inherit the fortune which had descended to the latter through the death of its mother. No wonder the deed so monstrous, actuated by motives so mercenary, should excite the deepest indignation.

Berkley's previous character had been good. He had always appeared gentle and kind; had been a devoted husband, and during the brief period of its life had showed the tenderest attachment for his child.

In my conference with him he seemed overwhelmed with grief, but strenuously denied all imputations of guilt, asserting that he had not gone to the nursery after retiring that night till called by the alarm of his child's death.

Of course his statement, in the face of proof so damning, weighed but little. I had no confidence in them myself. Still, it was my professional duty to see that a man on trial for his life, who had entrusted me with his cause, had every right the law accorded him. This duty performed, my conscience would be clear, whatever the result.

It would be tedious to dwell on the steps preceding the trial. I interposed no objection to its coming on speedily. My aim was not to thwart the ends of justice, but to see it fairly meted out.

Dr. Baldwin was the first and chief witness. He told his story clearly and methodically, and it was very easy to see it carried conviction to the jury. My rigid cross-examination only served to bring out his evidence with more distinctness of detail. I elicited the fact, for instance, that the child's nurse lay in the same room; that she was asleep when the doctor entered, and it was to her he first announced the child's death. I also examined fully as to the prisoners acts at the time the alarm was given, endeavoring to show that he came from the direction of his own chamber, appearing to have been just aroused from sleep. But I made nothing of this, the witness stating that his agitation had distracted his attention from these points.

The Doctor had only recently settled among us, but his conduct had been so exemplary that he had made many friends. He had especially won the confidence of the prisoner. I interrogated him as to his past career, but brought out nothing to his discredit.

The evidence of the chemist who made the analysis was next put in, and the State's attorney "rested."

"I have brought the nurse here," he said, "but as she was asleep when the prisoner entered, her evidence is unimportant. I thought it my duty to have her here, however, to afford the other side the opportunity to call her if they desire."

Nothing could render the prisoner's case more hopeless than it was at already, while something might come out to his advantage.

"I will call the witness," I said.

She was a middle-aged woman, of not unprepossessing appearance. Her agitation was visible; and I noticed that in taking the oath she laid her hand beside the book and not upon it.

"I asked that the witness be sworn with her hand on the book," I said, calling attention to the omission.

The Judge so ordered, and the witnesses' hand shook violently as she reluctantly obeyed the direction, and the oath was re-administered.

After a few preliminary questions as to the hour of her retiring, her falling asleep, etc.:

"What is the next thing you remember?" I asked.

The witness hesitated.

"Answer the question," replied his Honor.

"I heard a noise as if some one was coming into the room."

"Did you see any one enter?"

Another pause.

I repeated the inquiry.

"I did," was the answer.

"What did the person do?"

The woman's face grew paler, and it was with difficulty she found utterance.

"He came to the side of the cradle," she said, "with the bottle of milk in his hand, and put it to the baby's mouth.

The judge and State's attorney both bent forward in eager attention. The latter, it was evident, had not expected this testimony.

I felt that my question thus far had only served to draw the halter closer about my client's neck. But I had gone too far to retreat.

My voice trembled almost as much as that of the witness as I proceeded.

"Did you recognize that person?"

"I did," was the answer scarcely audible.

My client's life hung on the answer of the next question! The silence of the courtroom was deathlike. I dreaded to break it. The sound of my voice startled me when I spoke.

"Who was it?"

Her lips moved, but no sound came.

Her agitation was fearful to witness.

She shook from head to foot. A deadly pallor overspread her face. Slowly raising her trembling hand and pointing to Dr. Baldwin:

"That is the man!" she almost shrieked.

Then in quick, wild accents, she went on to tell that on finding himself discovered by reason of her waking, the culprit, who was no other than George Granger, Mrs. Berkley's profligate brother, had disclosed to her that his purpose was to regain his lost inheritance by putting out of the way those who stood between him and it, promising the witness to provide for her handsomely if she kept his secret, but when, put to the test, she had found herself unable to violate her solemn oath.

George Granger, alias Dr. Baldwin, would have left the courtroom, but an officer was ordered to detain him; and when his disguise was removed, though he had been absent for years, there were many present who could testify to his identity.

My client was acquitted on the spot, and his cell in prison was, that night, occupied by his false accuser.

FOILED BY A WOMAN.

[From the Diary of a Detective.]

"Madam, it is my duty to arrest you!"

"You dare not!"

The lips were white with passion rather than fear, and the lady stood before me like a lioness at bay. Even then I could not help but note the splendid beauty of this grand lady. Tall and slender, eyes black and flashing—almost lurid now; the spectacle she presented, standing there in the middle of the apartment, was more the appearance of a queen than a hunted criminal.

"I must," I replied. "I do not doubt your innocence; looking in your face, it is not marked with guilt. But I am constrained to do my duty madam, however immical it may be to my feelings."

"Will you allow me to change my dress?" she said in a tone almost pleasant. The hard lines around the mouth had relaxed, and the passionate glow of the face gave way to a pleasant smile.

"Certainly, I will wait for you here."

"I wish to send a message for a friend; will you allow him to pass?"

"Certainly."

This was my first interview with Eugenia Cormille. I had seen her here for months, the leader of our gayest and most fashionable society. In her splendid mansion she dispensed the most profuse and elegant hospitality.

A Spanish lady—a widow, she had represented herself—and had been a resident here almost a year. No one ever suspected her of being aught but what she seemed, until one day I was ordered to arrest her as a murderess.

It was now alleged, said Mr. F., that the young beauty was none other than the woman who had poisoned her husband in Havana, and fled with all his wealth. An immense reward was offered for her apprehension, and the circumstances that had come to our knowledge pointed her out beyond all doubt as the person we were in search of. Yet the person who had recognized her the evening before at the theater advised us to be careful lest she should escape us. I laughed at the idea. Mr. I——and myself were sufficient to arrest a lady. We were old enough in the ways of cunning to defeat any such attempts. When the lady left me, I stepped to the window and said to Mr. I——, who was waiting at the door:

"The lady desires to send a friend; suffer him to pass.

Almost at the same instant the door of the apartment the lady entered was opened, and a youth—apparently a mulatto boy—came out and passed hurriedly through the room into the hall, and from thence into the street. It was no doubt the messenger, I thought, and I picked up a book and commenced reading.

Nearly an hour passed, and still the lady did not make her appearance nor did the boy return. The friend she had sent for must live at some distance, or the lady is unusually careful about her toilet, I thought; and so another hour went by. At last I grew impatient and knocked at the door.

"Madam, I can wait no longer."

There was no reply. I knocked repeatedly, and at last determined to force an entrance. Strange fears harassed me. I began to suspect, I knew not what. It took but a moment to drive in the door, and once in that apartment the mystery was revealed. The robes of the lady lay upon the floor, and scattered over the room were suits of boy's wearing apparel, similar to that worn by the mulatto. On the table was a cosmetic that would stain the skin a light, delicate brown

I was foiled for a surety, the lady had escaped in the guise of a messenger. I should have detected the ruse; I felt humiliated, and determined to redress my error. I knew she would not remain in the city a moment longer than was necessary. I hurried to her banker's and found she had drawn the amount due her an hour before.

"Who presented the check?" I asked the clerk,

"A mulatto boy. It was made payable to bearer."

There was yet a chance. The French steamer left within an hour; it was possible she would seek that means of escape. I jumped into a cab and arrived there ten minutes before she left the wharf, just in time to assist an aged, decrepit gentleman into the cabin.

There were few passengers; none answering the description of the person I sought. I was in the act of turning away when a hackman approached me with the remark:

"Mr. F., did you see that old man on board; he had a long white beard and hair that fell on his shoulders?"

"Yes."

"Well, sir, there's something curious about him."

"Why?"

"Why, sir, when he got into my carriage he was a mulatto boy, and when he got out he was an old man."

I will not repeat the expression I used then—it was neither polite nor refined—for I knew the vessel would be far out to sea before she could be overtaken. I was foiled by a woman. Nor could I help rejoicing, now that the chase was over, that she had escaped.

Innocent or guilty there was a charm about her none could resist. The spell of her wondrous beauty affected all who approached her. It lingers in my memory yet; and I could not have the sin of her blood upon my conscience.

How to Shine in European Society.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

I am speaking now concerning the experiences a number of delightful Saturday nights at Lady's H's. Once a gentleman, on ascertaining that I was an American, became for a time much interested in me. Because I was an American he seemed to take it for granted that I had been under fire, and that my body was a lead mine of bullets. Because I was there alive he also assumed that I must have killed some other man who tried to kill me.

"You have seen some rough times in California?" said he.

"Yes, I had."

"Good many fights?"

Yes, some."

"Ever see a man killed in a fight?"

"Yes, once."

"Hah! Well, now my dear fellah, hope you won't consider me inquisitive, but really I've a great desire to know more of the details of these personal encounters, you know, and I hope you'll pardon me now for asking such a question, but—did you ever kill a man?"

Idiot that I was, I said "No." He dropped me almost immediately. I fell far down in his estimation. I was to him no longer an object of interest. What he wanted was a red-handed American murderer. He had thought me one. He had prospected me and found no corpse in the ledge. I was a mere blank of peaceful, bloodless, barren clay. I panned out neither crime, murder nor blood. I could feel, too, what he thought of me. His face said: "This man has not improved his early opportunities. He has lived in California half a life-time and never killed a man or got killed himself." I managed afterwards to regain a little of my lost standing in this gentleman's estimation. I told him that I was once, in California, on a jury which tried Texas Jack for murder, and I voted for his acquittal But this was a mere rushlight compared to the lustre resulting from killing the man myself. Young man, before going to Europe and there encountering "society" be sure that you have killed your man. Kill something; kill a tramp or an editor, if you can do no better; carry then your knife and pistol to London; keep them prominently hung up in your chamber; lay them on the table at club dinners, talk pistol; feel absently and hurriedly at times about your hip as if to know amid the rocket's red glare, bombs bursting in air, your Smith & Wesson is still there. It pays. My friend Ranchero Arizona Vaquero, whose maiden name in America is Jones, did it, and gained a valuable reputation for a desperado smitten with occasional spasms of remorse for the seven men whom he vaguely hinted he had shot through the head.

Married a Tableau Vivant.

[London World, March 3.]

Then the curtain rose on a bridal party. The daughter of the hostess in white satin, but happily not raving, and orange blossoms; the groom by her side, the relations grouped effectively in the background; the parson in full canonicals, "impressively silent in seven languages." Of course the audience applauded loudly what they considered to be the representation of a dream of the future. Nothing of the sort. The marriage service was read and Mr. Dash and Miss Blank became man and wife. And was that all? Not a bit of it. The shrinking violet of a bride came forward to the footlights and recited the "Wedding Wreath." And then of course they lived happily ever afterwards.

M. ERNEST RENAN is to lecture in London next month, and a telegram, printed in a provincial paper giving the subject of his addresses, so mangled his theme—"The Influence of Rome on the Formation of Christianity"—that it appeared in type as "The Influence of Rum on the Digestion of Humanity."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Do not weep for Jason Rogers,
He has gone away for good,
Quickly passed his latest moments,
Shoving little blocks of wood.

When was brought that awful puzzle
To his happy fireside,
Little thought his wife and children
That from them he soon would glide.

VIOLET.

Violet delicate, sweet,
Down in the deep of the wood,
Hid in thy still retreat,
Far from the sound of the street,
Man and his merciless mood:—

Safe from the storm and the heat,
Breathing of beauty and good
Fragrantly under thy hood,
Violet.

Beautiful maid discreet,
Where is the mate that is meet,
Meet for thee—strive as he could—
Yet will I kneel at thy feet,
Fearing another one should,
Violet.

—*W. C. Monkhouse.*

LOVE'S PRISMATIC HUES.

Miss Green did wed young Mr. Brown—
A really gallant feller—
And the result, as we're informed,
Is now a little yeller.

—*Kansas City Times.*

SENATOR DAVIS, of West Virginia, is said to be the wealthiest man in that State.

THE late Richard Frothingham of Boston, left $203,000, mostly in personal property.

THERE were 6,147 marriages in Philadelphia last year. Of 3,648 both parties were natives of this country.

THACKERY once said: "When I was a boy I wanted some taffy; it was a shilling; I hadn't one. When I was a man I had a shilling, but I didn't want any taffy."

THE Hon. E. B. Washburne has gone with a party of friends to the Hot Springs, intending to remain a month or two, and expecting to meet Gen. Grant before his return to Chicago.

THE Hindoo version of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," has been lately very well performed at Baroda by a native troupe, the women's parts being acted by boys as on the Shakesperian stage.

THERE are 60,000 locomotives in the United States, and each contains 2,800 different pieces, requiring renewal every ten ortwelve years. This conveys a notion of the industries which railroads foster.

JAY GOULD recently told a correspondent of the Galveston *News* that three out of every five of the Republican politicians favor the nomination of Blaine. He further said that the Democrats could elect the next President if they would do one thing—nominate Justice Field.

SOUTHERN papers say that Humphrey Marshall's daughter, Mrs. Nellie McAfee, has notified the Legislature of Kentucky that unless it provides for a monument for her father she will build one herself, and inscribe upon it an epitaph that will fitly set forth the ingratitude of his State.

A QUEBEC telegram mentions, as an evidence of the depreciation of real estate in that city, that stores and dwellings in John-street, the principal business street of Upper Town, which formerly rented for $800 to $1,000 per annum, now let for $150 to $400. There are very many vacant stores and residences.

SENATOR BAYARD is tall and slender; his head is small, but well proportioned; his eyes are deeply shaded by overhanging brows. His diction and his gestures are agreeable, but an unpleasant voice goes far to spoil his oratory: He never writes his speeches before delivery, speaking with the help of a memorandum pad lying on his desk.

WE find an interesting account of women's voting in the Springfield *Republican*. The town was Westfield, Mass. The first to vote was Miss Belle Holton, a high school teacher; then followed two or three normal school teachers; but at 2 o'clock in marched in a body, forty-eight women led by a police officer, who cleared the way for them.

AN honest farmer's idea of communism: "After all," says the friend who is explaining the subject to him, "if all the money owned in France were to be put together and equally divided your share would be only 505 francs 35 centimes."

"Well," says the honest farmer, "that with what I already have wouldn't be so bad!"

M. DE LESSEPS is quoted by the St. Louis *Post* as saying that he heartily approves, without restrictions of any kind of the Monroe doctrine:— "It is just," he said, "it is right. Nobody must try to combat it. In it lies the safety of the American people. The Monroe doctrine is not infringed upon in the least by the building of the canal."

MAYOR BAXTER, of Louisville, narrowly escaped with his life the other afternoon. A few days since he discharged Samuel Redd, a laborer for drunkenness and neglect of duty. The parties met and without warning Redd drew a revolver and fired, but by a quick movement the Mayor escaped the deadly missile. Before the assailant could fire again he was seized, disarmed, and soon after lodged in jail.

IT IS said that some of the chief cooks in New York are paid as follows: The New York Club, $4,000 a year; the Union League, $4,500; the Manhattan, $4,700; the Union, $6,000; the Knicker-bocker, $5,500. Among the hotels, the Brevoort pays $4,000; the Buckingham, $4,000; the Clarendon, $4,500; the Metropolitan, $4,000; the Astor, $4,200; the St. Nicholas, $4,000; the Fifth Avenue, $5,000; the Bristol, $4,300; Delmonico, Broadway and Twenty-sixth streets, $4,000.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS (son of the novelist) and Mr. Joseph Hatton have written a four-act drama on "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," in which the murderer of Edwin Drood naturally turns out to be Jasper, the choir-master. The play ends with an exciting scene in the opium-smoking den, where Jasper beholds in a dream the details of his crime and arrest, which are also made visible to the audience, and wakes to find the realization of the climax of his vision in the entrance of the officers of justice.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

THE PEOPLE'S VICTORY.

The trial of Representative PETROFF at Harrisburg ended yesterday, after a very plain spoken charge from Judge PEARSON, by a verdict of guilty. The people of the State are to be congratulated on the result; not that PETROFF individually was of any account; but the provisions of the Constitution and laws to suppress bribery and corrupt solicitation at the State Capital were on trial and their efficacy has been vindicated. In the future the lobby corruptionists in and out of the Legislature will be more guarded, and the probability is that with this warning the unholy traffic in legislation will fall into disuse.

On the 29th inst., Judge PEARSON will pronounce sentence on Representative PETROFF, convicted, and on ex-State Treasurer KEMBLE, Representative RUMBERGER, ex-Representative SALTER and JESSE CRAWFORD, an ex-officeholder about the State Capital, who plead guilty to the charge of attempted bribery. The people will await the judgment of the Court with intense interest, and every confidence that Judge PEARSON will vindicate the laws so that the lesson will sink deep. The Judge well said in his charge to the jury that Pennsylvania had been degraded by these corrupt practices, and rendered a by-word in other States, and that the State Capital had become known throughout the land as a sink of corruption. This is true.

Ordinarily a plea of guilty is considered in mitigation of sentence, but it certainly should not be in this case. The plea was entered to avoid the scandal of developments in the trial which would have startled the people of the State. It was not a mark of contrition or repentance, but a shrewd device to avoid damaging disclosures. It deserves no consideration.

The crime of which these men are guilty is one that strikes at the organization of society and government. There can be no excuse for it. They sinned knowingly and without the temptation or pressure of want. If such criminals are treated with leniency with what propriety can the law be applied in all its strictness to the ignorant, degraded and vicious, who have been without the advantages of education or property, moral surroundings or social culture. An uneasy feeling exists in certain classes that there is one law for the poor man and another for the rich man, that the tramp, the striker and the rioter, are railroaded to prison without any of the law's delays. It is an exaggerated and mischievous sentiment, of course. But just now, and in the cases of the "eminent respectability" which appears before Judge PEARSON on the 29th, comes the test whether it is exaggerated or not. If education, social position, wealth and prominence in public affairs are excuses for crime, how is it when ignorance, want and degraded associations lead to criminal acts? Who is the greater sinner—who merits the most exemplary punishment?

Already there is loose talk about what the Board of Pardons will do. We will not repeat it, but we can assure those in authority that their every act in regard to these criminals will be watched by the people with the closest scrutiny and judged with the sternness of unrelenting justice. To "stand by your friends" has become an article of faith in this State with a potential faction. It is a right loyal maxim, save when it goes to the verge of excusing crime and protecting criminals by those who have voluntarily taken on themselves the great trust of executing the laws.

WE most decidedly think it *is* WOLFE'S victory. The *Chronicle* thinks it was the weight of the people's judgment did the business for the roosters. Popular judgment would not have amounted to a pinch of snuff but for the brave and untiring man who had the pluck to defy his party and organize successful prosecutions. Our judgment is that if ever the CAMERON Goliath is overthrown in the Republican party Union county will furnish the little DAVID to do the work, and his name will be spelled CHARLES E. WOLFE. Let him persevere and be true to himself, and he will win the battle, but he must never comprimise a jot or lower his standard an inch. We want to see, in the interest of good old Pennsylvania Cameronism crushed out in the Republican party, just as we are determined to fight to the bitter end an attempt to graft it on the Democratic stock.

THE Philadelphia papers are commencing their work with great caution, to secure the pardon of KEMBLE, SALTER, PETROFF and the rest of the bribers. They are feeling their way, as it were, to a pardon boom. "The law has been vindicated," they are crying in chorus, "why should there be anything savoring of persecution?" Why, certainly. The penalty is nothing, and the vote of guilty by the jury is the great point. Let the rule be universal that there shall be no sentences, but, on the rendition of the verdict, discharge the criminals with thanks that they honored the courts by attending. This especially should be the case when rascals in broadcloth, with bank accounts, and who have influence in politics, deign to answer indictments. To help along this modification of our criminal system, in the interest of eminent respectability, we give one gratuitious insertion to the annexed advertisement, which, all things considered, in applying for pardon before sentence, is the coolest bit of impudence to the people and the greatest insult to the pardoning power we have ever seen. Here it is:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Application will be made to the Board of Pardons for the pardon of Charles B. Salter, William H. Kemble, Jesse R. Crawford, William F. Rumberger and Emil J. Petroff, in the cases respectively against them in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county for corrupt solicitation.

VIRTUOUS REPUBLICANS AND THE WICKED DEMOCRATS.

We have at last extracted from the *Gazette* the statement about the twenty-second joint rule, for counting the Presidential vote, that it would be all right in the hands of Republicans but not at all safe in the hands of the Democrats. The argument is the Republicans are all good and the Democrats all bad. But as the Democrats happen to have the power to adopt the rule, and as they have Republican precedents for it, our idea is that if they think proper to adopt it they will not be deterred by this extraordinary reason, pious as the Republicans are and desperately wicked as the Democrats may be. KEMBLE and PETROFF at Harrisburg, and the gangs of Republican repeaters and forgers of election returns at Philadelphia a few days ago, are splendid illustrations of the immaculate purity of the managers of that party.

As bearing on this celestial halo of virtue, that adorns the brows and illustrates the lives of Republican leaders and qualifies them, out of their true goodness to discharge important duties, dangerous to trust in wicked Democratic hands, suppose we make a little excursion, "in the mind's eye, Horatio," to the saintly and loyal city of Philadelphia, where the Republican party holds more complete sway in all departments of government than it does in any other American city. A few days ago we had some words with the *Gazette* on the subject, in which reference was made to the fact that a set-up Ring Grand Jury in Philadelphia had screened Republican ballot-box stuffers and forgers of election returns from indictment. The *Gazette* countered on our allegation by claiming it was a "falsehood and a base libel" that in Philadelphia "the courts are used for the protection of frauds," yet singularly enough, in the same article it admitted one Grand Jury had stepped in for the protection of MCUAT, the forger of election returns, but promised that another one may be found to indict him. That may or may not be so; but as juries are a necessary and all-important part of the machinery of courts, here we have the *Gazette's* admission, in the very article intended for a denial, that juries are used in Philadelphia for the protection of Republican scoundrels in high position who debauch the ballot-box. If the grand juries are so used are not the courts? But let this pass. There is no part in the Union, North or South, where election swindling is carried on to the same extent as in Philadelphia, where the Republicans hold supreme control, and every year register tens of thousands of fictitious voters, and count up thousands—yes, tens of thousands of fraudulent votes. The *Gazette* will observe all this goes to the claim of superior righteousness for its party. It will agree with us, we presume the Philadelphia *Ledger*, owned and directed by GEORGE W. CHILDS, General GRANT'S fast friend, is one of the most judicial-minded, cautious, and non-partizan papers in that city or any other. Well, the *Ledger* the other day, discussed the whole subject of election management in Philadelphia, as illustrated by recent elections. It set out in its lengthy exposure by declaring that "the whole fabric of Philadelphia election affairs" is "permeated and undermined by fraud;" that it is doubtful that "any return is a fair and square count of the ballots of the qualified voters;" that "in every instance" when an electoral district comes "under close examination there is either an exposure of fraud or reason for a strong suspicion of rascality;" that comparatively few cases are so examined because "the adverse vote returned against the cheated candidate is usually too heavy to allow of any inducement to carry the matter to contest," and so "the great mass of the villainy is buried out of sight;" and that the methods of fraud are substantially as follows:

It begins with myths on the registry lists. It is carried on by hired gangs of "rounders," "repeaters," and "personators," who vote not only the false names on the lists, but the names of true men who have died, moved away or are absent from home. They even vote on the names of men who are at home, but who on reaching the polls find themselves shut out. It is carried further by some election officers, who, if the "rounders" do not come to vote as "personators," quietly add to the tally lists after the polls are closed as many names from the registry lists as will suit their purpose, and then throw ballots into the box to correspond. There is a variation of this last proceeding, in which the election officer takes out of the ballot-box as many ballots as he can grab, and then replaces them with an equivalent number of the kind that suits him and his friends, the "bosses" and the "rings." If all this fails, there is a still further resource in the "count." When it comes to this, "the fellows inside" simply put down to each candidate whatever percentage of the actual vote they think necessary. Usually this is conclusive, but even it sometimes fails, and then the final resort is to alter the returns. In most instances this is done in a corner, secretly, furtively, as all scoundrels try to do their work, but occasionally in the face of witnesses, openly and with audacious insolence, as in the Fifth ward at the last election.

This is Republican authority. In Philadelphia there are plenty of legal precautions against the frauds the *Ledger* so graphically pictures, but the whole Republican administration of the city—the police, the election officers, and the courts—are, as Mr. CHILDS' *Ledger* says, "so permeated and undermined by frauds," that an honest registration, an honest vote, an honest count, and honest return is impossible. And for this condition of affairs the Republican party of Philadelphia and the State is solely responsible. It has reduced cheating at elections to a scientific system—one of the fine arts in politics as it were, and utterly debauched the moral sentiment of the community as regards political crimes. Forgers of returns and ballot-box stuffers are protected by the very machinery of the law designed for their punishment. Look at that gigantic outrage, the fraudulent registration of last year, which showed Philadelphia with 30,000 more voters than New York city with 250,000 greater population. The officials sworn to guard an honest vote conspire by fictitious registration to aid repeaters in polling a fraudulent vote.

This is the outgrowth of Republicanism in its greatest stronghold in the Union. It is typical of it wherever it has passed under machine control, and there are few States in which the machine does not rule the party.

—It really seems to us in view of these facts, that the *Gazette's* claim that all virtue is resident in the Republican party and all depravity in the Democratic, is hardly tenable. We even go to the extreme point of believing the Democratic party can count the electoral vote—under the twenty-second joint rule if necessary—with as much fairness as the party of KEMBLE and CAMERON—of BELKNAP and ROBESON—of MADISON WELLS and ELIZA PINKSTON.

"THE recent decisions of the Supreme Court," says the New York *Sun*, "have gone beyond all former experience in invading the local authority of the States, and in asserting monstrous doctrines that, carried to their logical consequence, would destroy the constitutional system under which we live, and erect a centralized despotism at Washington. It is no longer a question of State rights in a political sense that is to be considered, but whether the autonomy and independence of the States are to be preserved in their recognized spheres of action at home. Partisan decisions of the Supreme Court have constantly struck at the States since the civil war, all aiming to subordinate them to a consolidated power, wholly unknown to the charter of liberty." The *Sun* continues:

Among the momentous questions depending on the Presidential election next November, none is more important than the reconstruction of the Supreme Court. The new President will probably have the appointment of five Judges during the first two years of his term, and they will constitute a majority of the tribunal of last resort. The country knows by bitter cost what sort of Judges Grant would appoint if he had the power. He put Bradley and Strong on the bench, two railroad attorneys, to reverse the judgment of the court that would have secured specie payments ten years ago, and have prevented the panic of 1873. They were appointed solely to protect the interests of corporations that wanted to pay their debts in cheap money. This is one of the gravest perils of the near future, and demands the most thoughtful attention.

THE English compress their political agitation into the briefest possible time. The month of April will probably see the end of it, and it will not begin fairly until the latter part of this month. In that time, the people of Great Britain will hold elections as sweeping in their results as the Presidential election in this country, about which Americans will be more or less excited until March next. When the new Parliament meets in May, if the Conservatives have not a majority in the Commons, the BEACONSFIELD Ministry will step down and out, and GLADSTONE, BRIGHT, HARTINGTON and their associates will take office. It is calculated in London that the expenditures of candidates will aggregate over $10,000,000. Mr. ADAM, a "whip" of the Liberals, believes that his party will have a majority of forty-five or fifty in the new House of Commons if it makes an energetic campaign. The "if" here is all important, for the chances are in every way favorable to the Conservatives. The "jingo" business over there is a good deal like manifest destiny and nation with a big N on this side the water.

NO MATTER what sentence Judge PEARSON may impose upon KEMBLE, PETROFF, SALTER, and the other convicted bribers, there is a constitutional penalty which carries with it a continuing disgrace that will last as long as the lives of the convicted criminals. It is provided in the seventh section of the second article of the Constitution that "no person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth." This will take it out of the power of the Republicans of Philadelphia to again elect Mr. PETROFF to the Legislature, although it will not interfere with Mr. KEMBLE'S appointment on the National Republican Committee, as that is not an "office of trust or profit under the Commonwealth."

IN regard to the Washington *Post's* correspondence from Utica that ex-Governor SEYMOUR has changed his mind and will accept a Presidential nomination, the New York *World* of Saturday has this to say:

A statement having been published yesterday at Washington to the effect that Governor Seymour had expressed a willingness in certain contingencies to be named as a candidate at Cincinnati, the *World* at once telegraphed to Utica to ascertain whether there was any foundation for such a statement, and received in reply the following conclusive telegram:

UTICA, March 12.

"*To the Editor of the World:*

"As requested by you, I have called upon Governor Seymour and asked him if it is true that he has to any person in any interview said that his name might go before the next National Democratic Convention as a Presidential candidate. He states in reply that he has no recollection whatever of any conversation on the subject with any one in which he could have conveyed any such impression or idea. He has never in any way expressed or entertained the idea of allowing his name to be presented to the people as a candidate for the Presidency again, nor will he allow it to be so used under any circumstances whatever."

IT will doubtless please the *Gazette* to learn that the Committees on Rules of the two Houses have been charged with the duty of devising some plan for the counting of the electoral vote. A joint rule will be enacted on the subject. Two plans are under consideration. One is to revive the old rule adopted by the Republicans, and under which they counted the votes for LINCOLN in 1865, and for GRANT in 1869 and in 1873. This rule enables one House to reject the vote of a State by an objection. The other plan is to adopt the leading feature of the BICKNELL bill, which makes it necessary for both Houses to object before the vote of a State can be rejected. Out of compliment to the Republicans, however, and so that there may be unity on the subject, it is likely the twenty-second joint rule will be adopted.

THE Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, in 1879, declared "that the "presence at the polls of a host of hireling "officials claiming the power to arrest "and imprison citizens without warrant "or hearing destroys all freedom of "elections and upturns the very founda-"tions of self-government." Marshal KERNS scattered about the polls in Philadelphia in 1878, eight hundred of these "hireling officials," and Senator WALLACE by his own individual action, has given him power and authority to send a thousand "hireling officials" to dominate the polls at the coming Presidential election. Break up the CAMERON-WALLACE coalition.

KEMBLE was a power in the Republican party: he gave the sinews of war with a liberal hand, was a member of the Republican National Committee, and only gave way to CAMERON that DON might reach the chairmanship and chieftainship of the radical organization. He attempted the role of successor to MACKEY in buying up a legislature, but he did it in an offensive manner, which recoiled and brought him to grief. When confronted with the officers of justice he employed his money and lieutenants to evade by a trick a public trial; he then defied, then begged for time, and ended by confessing his guilt. Representative WOLFE has made good his word.

THE *Chronicle* never wearies ridiculing a representative government. It damns Congress impartially for what it does do and what it don't do. Suppose it moves its types and presses over to Russia. They are not bothered with a Congress there. Or, if that is too severe, try Germany, where Herr BISMARCK has his own ideas of the way Congressmen should be disciplined and newspapers edited. General GRANT, when he gets his strong government going may lay down a straight and narrow path for Congress to walk in, borrowed from the illustrious precedents of the NAPOLEONS. Let the *Chronicle* possess itself in patience, and it may yet see a Congress regulated to its mind.

THE "advance guard" of the "Salvation Army," an organization of lay exhorters on a military plan, has arrived in New York from England. It was organized in London fourteen years ago, by a dissenting clergyman, and now number 100,000 members. The "advance guard" is uniformed, and commenced its labors in New York city on Sunday. Their plan of operations is that of the early Methodists; they concern themselves mainly with the working classes, and there is a possibility the movement may become a formidable one in all American cities. Its methods are novel and highly emotional. The country is about ready for a great religious revival.

COL. QUAY said to a Philadelphia *Telegraph* reporter on Wednesday in regard to his reported attitude on the Senatorial question: "If it is necessary to say anything about the matter, you may state that I am not at present a candidate, but circumstances *may* transpire which would make me one. You see, therefore, that I cannot indulge in any positive predictions at this time." The Colonel, like a well disciplined ringster that he is, holds himself subject to the orders of General DON CAMERON, Commander-in-Chief. The Senatorship will do to trade on. It is a bait that is keeping more than one prominent anti-GRANT Republican docile.

THE *Gazette* musters up the courage of conscious falsehood to say "both parties have a fair chance under the federal election law." We don't suppose cheek could go farther than this; it is not within the brazen resources attributed to "auld clootie." A ten-horse power jackass could not dinge its impenetrability. It defies the explosive power of dynamite, and if the Czar would envelop himself in armor so invulnerable, he could bid defiance to scientific Nihilism.

THE grave question whether an opera house or a variety show has a right to refuse negroes admission, goes up to the Supreme Court from New York City, on a devision of opinion by the two Circuit judges. This well afford "*alounde* JOE" another opportunity to spread himself on the powers of the general Government.

Mr. PARNELL raised in the United States $200,000, of which $35,000 goes to the Irish Land League for political agitation. And it is extremely probable that but for his presence in the country the *Herald* fund, nearing $300,000, would have no existence. He will return to this side as soon as the Parliamentary election is over.

THE Southern Claims Commission, authorized by act of May 3, 1871, expired on Wednesday last. It had before it over twenty-two thousand claims, amounting to over sixty millions of dollars. Claims allowed amount to $4,700,000 and disallowed to $56,000,000.

THE *Gazette* insists the Twenty-second Joint Rule was a good thing in the hands of Republicans to count in a President, and for that reason a very dangerous one to be used by Democrats. That is, what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

Important Question Decided in France.

The Anti-Jesuit Clause, as it is called, of the French Educational bill has come to grief in the Senate, it having been rejected by that body on Tuesday by a vote of 148 to 129. This clause is No. 7 of the bill presented by M. Jules Ferry, who held the position of Minister of Public Instruction under M. Waddington, as well as under M. de Freycinet, the present Premier. It is to the following effect:—"No member of a non-authorized religious congregation shall be allowed to participate in public or free (private) instruction, nor to direct an educational establishment of any kind whatsoever." There are altogether 141 establishments in France belonging to these "non-authorized" orders. The Jesuits head the list, with 59 establishments and 1,502 members. All these, as far as their existence as teaching establishments is concerned, would have been swept away by Clause 7 if it had become a law. Next in order to the Jesuits come the Dominicans, with 23 establishments and 327 members. There are nine other orders engaged in teaching, and nine of their establishments date back hundreds of years. The oldest was established in 1216. The Educational bill passed the Chamber of Deputies on July 9, 1879, after a protracted debate, by a vote of 352 to 159; but as soon as the bill went to the Senate a determined opposition to Clause 7 was manifested by several leading Republicans among the number being M. Dufaure and M. Jules Simon, both of whom have in the past presided over Republican Ministries. Its rejection by the Senate has been anticipated from the start, as has also been the action foreshadowed by M. de Freycinet in the debate in the Senate on Tuesday—the enforcement against the Jesuits of much harsher laws already in existence which have for many years been in abeyance.

THE two most northernized sections of the Southern States are those that project farthest toward the equator—Texas and Florida. The population of Texas is increasing more rapidly than that of any other Southern State, the accretions, being largely made up of immigrants from the other Southern States, from Germany and England. The new census will undoubtedly show a greater advancement in Texas than in any other Southern State. Florida, since the war, and especially in the last two or three years, has become wonderfully popular as a place of winter sojourn for Northern people of wealth and leisure. Half a dozen of its principal towns are widely noted and largely patronized as favorite winter watering-places. All of them have good hotels built and managed by the landlords of popular northern watering-place caravanseries. It is estimated that these Florida hotels have accommodated forty thousand Northern guests during the winter season now closing. Of course, such a state of things can not long prevail without exerting a great and beneficial influence upon the Southern peninsula State.

THE following is given by the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* as the substance of Governor Tilden's reply, "derived from a perfectly authentic source," to the suggestion that both he and John Kelly should retire from active politics:

If anybody must retreat, it should be Mr. John Kelly; but whether he retreats or not is nothing to me, and it can be of very little consequence to the party at large. The cause I represent, is a National cause, and the principle which would necessarily be embodied in my renomination would be the principle that the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box, is supreme, and must be respected. There can be no retreat from nor any compromising of these positions; and, so far as I am concerned, they will be maintained at all hazards. As for Kelly, he is but a gross type of a ward politician, and, but for his association with my name at St. Louis, he would never have been heard of beyond the purlieus of the East Side.

JUSTICE BRADLEY of the Supreme Court, has been frequently importuned to bring suits against the New York *Sun* for libel, but refuses. The Albany *Argus* speaks for it thus:

The *Sun* and other papers have not been inexplicit about Bradley. They have said he was made Judge to pack the Supreme Court, to reverse a decesion that was against clients of his, and that he did so. They have said that on the Electoral Commission he concluded to award Florida to Tilden, prepared an opinion sustaining his intended vote to that effect, and communicated the fact and opinion to Justice Field and Clifford, early in the evening before the day the case was disposed of, and that, at a later hour, lasting to midnight, he had an interview with Blaine and others who gave him such "reasons" as did not change his convictions, but such as did change his vote and opinions, at 10 the next day from Tilden to Hayes.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MME. DE LESSEPS, who is her husband's second wife, speaks English very finely.

SPEAKER RANDALL says that Congress will get away by the middle of May.

THE estate of the late Secretary A. E. Borie, of Philadelphia, has been appraised at about $1,150,000.

THE youngest twins of the Hood orphans have been adopted by a lady and gentleman living in New York city.

COLONEL B. J. CHAMBERS, of Texas, the Greenback candidate for Vice-President, is a wealthy lawyer who used to be a banker.

THE Cardinal Archbishop of Paris is poorer as to temporal matters than the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the poorest of English bishoprics.

THE Chinese Government has determined to establish consulates in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, for the better protection of its subjects.

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS has made a liberal subscription to the fund for erecting a monument to General Robert E. Lee at Lexington, Va., and known as the "Lee Memorial fund."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says that there are 600,000 spindles in the South, and Georgia has 213,157 of them, while Columbus has one-third of the latter number, all put in operation since 1866.

A BILL repealing the Virginia miscegenation laws has been defeated by the Legislature of that State. In the lower House the repeal bill received only the votes of two colored members. In the Senate it received ten votes.

THE will of the late Senator Chandler cannot be proved in Washington, as it has but two witnesses instead of three and this omission will cause all the property owned there by the late Senator to be sold by auction in order that a clear title may be kept.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* publishes the Presidential preferences of Democrats in twenty-three counties in that State as follows: Tilden, 347; Thurman, 154; Seymour, 86; Hendricks, 81; Bayard, 81; Hancock, 60; Grant 2.

THE New London (Conn.) *Telegram* says that all the indications point to a Tilden delegation from Connecticut to Cincinnati, although it is possible that the delegation may give Governor English a complimentary vote on the first ballot.

THERE arrived in New York during January, 8,328 immigrants, against 2,818 during January 1879. The total immigration for the twelve months ending February 29, 1880 was 147,963 against 82,454 during the preceding twelve months.

ISAAC W. HAYNE, for twenty years preceding reconstruction the Attorney General of South Carolina, and grandson of Isaac Hayne, who was executed at Charleston by the British during their occupation of the city, is dead, at the age of 70.

IT IS promised that the new edition of Sir Walter Scott's works, which Firmin, Didot & Co., of Paris, have already announced, will be the most sumptuous ever issued, and that is saying a good deal, for there are few authors who have been put into handsomer volumes.

THE St. Louis School Board has added oral lessons in etiquette to the curriculum of the city schools. A few of the best readers in each room read by turns five pages from the manual of etiquette, and the teacher leads a conversation with the pupils on the topics suggested.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY celebrated on Wednesday the thirty-sixth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopacy of the Roman Catholic church. He was consecreated in St. Patrick's (old) Cathedral, in Mott street, New York, on the 10th of March, 1844, as coadjutor to the late Archbishop Hughes.

THE name of Senator Platt having been suggested as that of one of the delegates-at large from Connecticut to the Chicago Convention, the Senator has announced his unwillingness to serve in that capacity, on the ground that the National Convention should be relieved as much as possible from the appearance of control by the members of Congress.

A FIRM in Reading, Pa., which uses the yoke of thousands of eggs in tanning kid, has put in operation a steam egg-beater, having a capacity of 20,000 eggs. The tank, made of cedar, is 2½ feet in diameter and 2½ feet in height, and contains two revolving rakes, bevel wheels and pinions running in opposite directions.

A FACT probably but little known is that the United States nickle five-cent piece furnishes a key to metric measures and weights. This coin is in two centimetres in diameter, and its weight is five grammes. Five of them placed in a row will give the length of the diametre, and two of them will weigh a decagramme.

A LAWYER in Greenville, Miss., married, was divorced and remarried. "Having the misfortune," says the *Herald* of that city naively, "to lose his second wife by death, he and the first Mrs. M., who had not married again, met here a few months ago, and both, no doubt, concluded that they would be happier as one, especially as the fruit of their first marriage, a beautiful little girl, would be benefitted by their united love and care."

THERE was a quiet marriage of dwarfs in Rochester on Sunday, "Colonel Reuben Steere, who is thirty-three years old and thirty-four inches high, being united to Miss Rebecca Ann Myers, second soprano of the Liliputian Opera Company, six years younger than her husband and one inch shorter. "Admiral" Dot, "General" Totman, Miss Jennie Quigley, and Miss Sadie Belton acted as groomsmen and bridesmaids.

THE friends of General Butler are fully satisfied that he will be re-elected one of the board of managers of the national homes for disabled soldiers, General Butler takes great pride in having these institutions run properly, and he evinces a good deal more interest about being continued as a manager than he does about the alleged coalition between his friends in Massachusetts and the regular dyed in-the-wool Democrats of that State.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column. 11

Tilden in Franklin County.

[Chambersburg Valley Spirit.]

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* writes to that paper that recent statements made by Congressmen Stenger in Washington do not represent the real sentiment of the Democrats of Franklin county. It says a private letter from this county has been received there saying when Mr. Stenger states that the Democrats of this county are for Tilden he speaks only for himself; that out of the three delegates from Franklin county Mr. Stenger can only count upon his own vote for Tilden, etc. It would be idle to attempt to correct all the misstatements that are made concerning the strength of Mr. Tilden here or elsewhere, but this is such a palpable error that we hasten to set the *Telegraph* right. In our County Convention last fall the following was one of several resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That it should never be forgotten that, through "the fraud first triumphant in American history" perpetrated in 1876, the man who was elected President of the United States was counted out, and the man who was defeated was counted in. The lovers of fair play throughout the Union should unite to redress this colossal wrong by banishing from power the men who profited by the fraud and the party which has sought to justify it, and by electing in 1880 and inaugurating in 1881, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden as President of the United States.

Messrs. W. S. Stenger and C. W. Rhodes, two of the three delegates to the State Convention, were members of the committee which framed this resolution and three delegates, Messrs. Duncan, Stenger and Rhodes, were selected by the Convention which *unanimously* and enthusiastically adopted it. We cannot, therefore, see how this "private correspondent" reconciles his statment with the facts. The implied instructions of the Convention are too plain on this point.

Mr. Tilden's Health.

[New York Letter.]

Mr. Tilden seems to be in good condition for the coming campaign, so far as health is concerned. A gentleman who recently visited him at No. 15 Gramercy Park says that he appears better than at any time before in several years; that his movements are uprightly, and although his voice is still husky and can hardly be called more than a whisper, it is distinctly audible at a distance of thirty feet. But Mr. Tilden still retains the habit of coming close to a person with whom he is conversing. He spends much of his time in his library. He still maintains his practice of taking exercise on horseback, and a pleasant day hardly passes without Mr. Tilden's appearing in the avenues or park. He has taken great fancy for a favorite bull-dog which is less than a year old. Occasionally Mr. Tilden visits his law office at No. 12 Wall street, where a dingy little sign beers the name "S. J. Tilden." Last Saturday Mr. Tilden was seen strolling down Nassau street. Only a few of the persons he met turned to look at him, and his face seemed unfamiliar to most of the hurrying, busy throng. He passed for a time looking over the worn volumes displayed upon the sidewalk in front of a bookseller's store, and picked up several with an appearance of interest and looked upon the title-pages and turned the leaves.

A Call for Missionary Vannote.

[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The somewhat startling statement as to the social condition of Bolivia made by Mr. S. Newton Pettis will, of course, receive profound consideration by the President. He suggests a possible field for genuine missionary work which should be fully occupied, and that soon, lest the degraded Bolivians sink beyond redemption. Happily an immediate solution of the problem is at hand. Some weeks ago, one Rev. M. Vannote, of Pittsburgh, who has successfully wrestled with the manifold temptations of politics and journalism, taking time by the forelock, hung up his name at the State Department for the Bolivian mission, in the confident expectation that Mr. Pettis would not find it convenient to return. And now is Mr. Vannote's golden opportunity. A man of solid moral parts is needed, and the President should hasten to accept the services of one who so gallantly rushes into the place which Mr. Pettis found extremely perilous to ordinary men. Mr. Vannote has plenty of recommendations, and it is unkindly intimated that we have many more if the signers are permitted to add "never to be returned." By any means let the President send Missionary Vannote to rescue the perishing Bolivians.

Extinction of the Buffalo.

According to the Montanna *Herald*, a Canadian paper, very few buffalos, comparatively, have ranged during the past year north of the boundary between the United States and the British possessions in America. This important and useful animal is every year becoming more and more scarce and before very long will probably be extinct. Fort Walsh and Macleod have for some years been important centres for the collection of buffalo robes, the market value of which to the Indian hunter may be estimated at $2 each. In 1877 some 30,000 robes were gathered at Fort Macleod, and a large number at Fort Walsh. In 1878 the number was 12,797 at the former and 16,897 at the latter place; while last year only 5,764 came in at Fort Macleod and 8,277 to Fort Walsh. This steady decrease in number of buffalos slain by the Indians and half-breeds of the Northwest affords a ready explanation of the suffering prevalent among them.

Tilden and the Position for The Year.

[Senator Anthony's Providence Journal, Rep.

If Mr. Tilden was elected in 1876, not only does the Democratic party owe it itself, but to the principles of our representative government that he be nominated by it in 1880, and, if possible, elected. Do the people of this country believe that he was so elected and cheated, nothing could prevent his nomination and election. To say that is only to say that the voters of the United States love fair play, and will maintain the theory of free and effective elections.

The Clarion Murder.

The body of W. W. Gaither was buried at Foxburg, Clarion county, yesterday. Conductor Gaither died on Friday morning from the effects of a wound received February 28th. The particulars are as follows: A man named Clancey boarded the train, of which Gaither was conductor, at Emlenton. After leaving the station the conductor passed through the cars to collect tickets. Clancey refused either to show a ticket or pay. Gaither then proceeded to put him off. After landing on the ground Clancey drew a revolver and fired, the ball hitting Gaither a little above the knee, making an ugly wound. Clancey was taken in charge and carried back to Edenburg and the next morning was placed in jail at Clarion, where he is now confined. Clancey was an itinerant peddler and his family lives near Foxburg. When notified of the death of Gaither on Saturday he exhibited much uneasiness.

A Bad Man.

A special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* from Evansville, Indiana, says: About eighteen months ago a young man calling himself Frank Burr came here from Pittsburgh. He represented himself as single and was quite a gallant. Last January a woman claiming to be his wife, came here with three children she said were his, but he denied any relationship with the party and managed to get them to return. His position as solicitor for Singer's sewing machines, and his well-developed cheek gained him acquaintance in a number of families. Last Tuesday night he quietly departed for parts unknown, and now it is reported that he is behind in his account with the Singer office; that he owes a heavy board bill, besides various little debts, and that there are two young girls who are about to become mothers on his account. It is supposed that he went to St. Louis,

GOOD TIMES.

Once more along the valley
The furnace fires gleam bright,
And the forgeman comes across the hills,
And follows the beckoning light;
Guided by columns of smoke by day,
By pillars of fire at night.

Half way he meets the shadows
That hide the valley green,
But down by the flow of the river below
He hears the welcome din
Of labor that fills with joy the homes
Where care so long has been.

It is Want, the dragon dying,
That utters the piercing cry,
That vomits a flame from the roller's jaws
And a light that leaps to the sky,
And the yellow starlight grows pale and white,
And the stors—they fade on high.

And the child of Thor gives thanks to the Christ
Who hath answered his prayes for bread,
Who hath sent new zeal for life to his breast,
And Hope that he thought lay dead,
Rejoice! Now Hunger give up the chase
And the man comes in ahead.

How light shall seem the labor
For wife and children three,
How sweet the rest when day is done
And he shares his children's glee:
And Hail to the morn when his babe thall be born,
His babe will welcome be.

DIRCK GRAEFF.

GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

How the English Nominate and Elect Their Representatives.

[New York Graphic.]

During the next three weeks the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland will be in a hubbub from Land's End to John-o-Groat's house. Already the busy hum of preparation for the general election is heard, not only at Westminster but in many of the towns and counties of England, Ireland and Scotland. Some of the members have already obtained leave of absence and have hastened to their respective homes to prepare for the campaign, which is to be so sharp, short and decisive. The writs for the elections are to be issued on Wednesday, the 24th, and the elections themselves will take place within ten days thereafter. Under the new Election law the procedure of elections in the United Kingdom is very much altered from the old methods which existed before the passage of either the last Reform bill or the Ballot act. Immediately after the writs for the elections are received by the sheriffs of the counties or the municipal authorities of the boroughs and cities, a day is fixed for the nominations. Anybody may be a candidate who is prepared to deposit with the sheriff or the other proper officer his share of the election expenses. These are all borne by the candidates and their friends, the independent British voter paying nothing. At the appointed time and place the candidates, each accompanied by a body of his friends, appear on a platform erected for the purpose, or sometimes on the balcony of a public house. A friend of one of the candidates, generally prefacing the announcement with a short speech eulogistic of his choice, nominates his friend as "a fit and suitable person" to represent the constituency in Parliament; another friend of the same candidate seconds the nomination; and the candidate himself probably makes a few remarks. This procedure is followed by the friends of the other candidates, and the presiding officer of the meeting, who is generally the Sheriff or the Mayor, calls for a show of hands as an indication of the wish of the assembled crowd. Except in a case where there is but one candidate, and therefore no contest, this show of hands is always disputed and the presiding officer then announces that a poll will be opened next day. The poll is inside of a house prepared for the purpose and contains a number of small closets arranged on one side of the room, each furnished with a shelf upon which one may write. A voter on entering the polling place is presented with a ballot containing the names of each of the candidates. He is instructed to enter one of these closets, and make a cross opposite the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote. He is then instructed to fold his ballot so that this mark cannot be seen, and to take it to the receiving officer, who sits behind a table, upon which is spread out the registration list. This registration list has been prepared long beforehand, and carefully scrutinized by the agents of both parties. If the voter's name is found inscribed thereon, his ballot is received and dropped into the ballot box. At sunset the voting ends, and with certain prescribed formalities the ballot box is opened and the votes are counted by the receiving officer, in the presence of the candidates, if they wish it, and of one or more of their friends. The result is then certified and the return forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Before the day either of nomination or election, however, each intending candidate issues to the voters of the constituency an address setting forth his opinions on the questions of the day, and promising to give his support to such measures as he believes the best interests of the country demand. The preparation of these addresses has become a profession of its own, many of the candidates having a wise distrust of their own qualifications for such a task, and employing for the purpose adroit writers, often attaches of newspaper offices or solicitors. No sooner are the addresses issued than personal canvassing begins and the candidate, accompanied by a dozen or more of his friends, goes from house to house, visiting each voter and seeking to extract from him the promises of his support. Under the existing laws extreme care has to be taken to prevent everything that can be twisted into bribery or a promise of favor taking place during this canvass, either by the candidate himself or any one acting in his name, either known to himself or unknown; for could such bribery or promise of favor be shown to the satisfaction of the judges—who now, in place of the former committee of the House of Commons, sit upon these matters—the election of the candidate by whom or in whose name these acts were done would be invalidated, and he would be disfranchised from sitting in Parliament for the next seven years. Besides the private canvassing numerous public meetings are held, at which generally all of the candidates appear and discuss the questions of the day. Sometimes these meetings are extremely boisterous and break up in rows. Public houses, during the days intervening between the issuing of the candidates' addresses and the election, do a roaring trade, but also here much adroitness is necessary to exonerate the candidate from the accusation of treating, which is an offence equally punishable with bribery and corruption. It is notorious, however, that the keepers of the public houses are furnished with money which enables them to be extremely generous in the dispensation of their vituals and drink during the canvass, though in what manner these sums of cash are furnished is seldom or never ascertained. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that even in the most exciting elections which have been held in England since the passage of the Reform bill, a large proportion of the constituencies in boroughs, as well as in the counties, refuse to go to the polls.

FROM GAY TO GRAVE.

S. S. Cox's Early Religious Experiences, Related by Himself.

[From the Independent.]

The Culbertsons, Hoges, Zanes, McIntires, Youngs, *et alii*, who before this century began, blazed their way over the hills of Ohio, while with rifle and compass they made their roads through the State—by Federal grants of land and propagandist energy—were not merely Presbyterian and Methodist household words, but household companions of my grandparents and parents.

Father David Young, who married the widow of John McIntire, one of the founders of Zanesville, was to me a being of another world, and of antique mould and manner. His Druid-like beard and aspect, his quaint ways and exclusive manners, and his natural humor and eloquence made him seem the ideal of a presiding pioneer elder. In my boyhood, however, he preached but seldom, taking turns, in the absence of the stated minister, with an uncle, Samuel J. Cox, in the old frame church at the intersection of Second and Main streets. There was not a little poignancy in my heart when I saw the old church where I had so often worshiped, or, rather, attended, razed to the ground. Was it not there I attended my first Sunday school? There it was that I learned my Bible verses and received my red and blue tickets for proficiency. There it was that I accomplished the memorial task of reciting all of St. Paul to the Romans, under the gentle guidof the Rev. William P. Strickland, then a clerk in my uncle's Post Office, and since a shining light and ready writer in the Church.

It was there that I used to hear Joseph Trimble, when he brought his first fruits of oratory to the alter. It was there in that old southwest corner—where the "Amens" were most pronounced—that I realized, in my childish fashion, that I was unregenerate and sinful. It was from thence that I went to my home converted, and entered the closet to cast off my little burden of sins and woes with infantile orison; alas! only to be discovered by a too vigilant mother—who had too frequently missed her plum preserves and lump sugar—to be sent to bed with all my imperfections on my head unanneal-ed, sore, and not a little revengeful.

But this old frame haunt of Methodist piety had its time to fall. Along with it went the old coal-scuttle bonnets of the elderly Quakerly women and many plain and beautiful customs of the early church.

A "brick "meeting house" of larger dimensions and more pretentious was to be erected. My grandfather was on the building committee; and, in the absence of a better workman, it was my awkward hand which marked out upon the stone the awkward glyphics which designates the sect and dates the time of the erection.

Happy Arcadian days! Eheu! How they have glided into the abyss and rearward of Time! I only recur to them to show the pious readers of the *Independent* how a Democrat "experienced" religion, and what a fall, in their opinion, he has had, by reason of his unregenerate politics.

These early memories were cut in durable stone. Tarnished by worldiness, dusted with the activness of life, they have pursued me through the various vicissitudes of studious professional, literary and political life. They became the nucleus of studies in college; they were coats of mail in the struggles against selfishness and skepticism; in fine, they prefigured and preordained my choice of spiritual belief, as against the delusive sophistries of new philosophies and mere material science. They have enabled me, in following and studying the physical advancement of the past quarter of a century, to perceive in all the atoms, forms, and forces of nature and the phenomena of mind the truth and benignity of the great scheme of human redemption, which is founded on the veracity of Christ and becomes, with lapsing years, more beautiful with the white radiance of an ennobling spirituality.

In this intellectual stability—upon the rock of truth—is there not some compensation for the shortcomings of our daily conduct? Is this denied by the purist? Will be abide no deflection from the fixed right line of known duty? Ah! it is much to know the line, even if one cannot always walk to it lineally and uprightly.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

THERE is a grand total of about 6,000 coke ovens in the Western part of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Orrell Coal Company has contracted for the erection of fifty coke ovens at Newburg, W. Va., and the company expect to erect a forty-ton furnace during the coming season.

THE application of Mr. John R. Williams, Superintendent of the Cambria horseshoe mill, for nine separate patents for improvements in the manufacture of horseshoes, has been granted and the several patents issued.

THE Bradford correspondent of the Oil City *Derrick* says: It is reported a number of men working for the United lines at Duke Centre and vicinity have been poisoned by something eaten. No particulars yet.

THE Johnstown *Tridune* says: It is authoritatively stated that the strike in the coal mines of the Clearfield region has been brought to a successful termination on terms satisfactory to the employes and operatives, and that all the men in the disaffected district have resumed work at the advance of ten cents per ton, which was asked. It is further said that the miners in the Lloydsville district, this county, who were somewhat disaffected, but who did not resort to extreme measures, will have their wages increased to the same extent.

MR. CHARLES T. COOPER of Sewickley, Pa., owner of the type, presses, and material generally of the defunct *Sunday Times*, took charge of the same to-day, and commenced packing up the personal property this afternoon for removal to the place named. He gave a lease of the establishment to James F. Campbell, and his son James, and it was brought to Johnstown about five months ago. The lessees failed to comply with their part of the contract; a writ of replevin was issued, returnable on the 1st day of March, and Sheriff Griffith took possession of the property. The owner paid off all the costs, and to-day the concern was remanded to his ownership.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

[Special to The Post.]

DELEGATES TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.

ALTOONA, PA., March 12.—The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church which has been in session here for several days, to-day elected the following delegates to the General Conference which meets at Cincinnati on May 1st, viz: Ministers—Revs. W. W. Evans, S. C. Swallow, J. C. Clarke, D. S. Monroe, F. B. Riddle; alternates—Revs. Thompson Mitchell, John J. Pierce. Laymen—Dr. Hugh Pitcairn of Altoona, and G. M. Shoop, Danville.

AMY MILTON'S LOVE.

BY FREDERICK S. COZZENS.

Down amid the sandy reaches, in among the pines, and beeches,
Oaks and various other kinds of old primeval forest trees,
Did we wander in the moonlight, or beneath the silver moonlight,
While in ledges sighed the sedges to the salt, salubrious breeze.

Oh, I loved her as a sister!—often, oftentimes I kissed her
Holding prest against my vest her slender, soft, seductives hand:
Often, by the midnight taper, filled at least a quire of paper,
With some graphic ode, or sapphic to the Nymph of Baby-land.

Oft we saw the dim blue highlands, Coney, Oak, and other islands—
Moles that dot the dimpled bosom of the sunny summer sea;
Or 'mid polished leaves of lotus, whereso'er our skiff would float us,
Anywhere, where none would note us—there we sought alone to be.

Thus, till summer was senescent, and the woods were iridescent—
Dolphin tints and hectic hints of what was shortly coming on.
Did I worship Amy Milton; fragile was the faith I built on:
Then we parted—broken hearted I, when she left Babylon.

As upon the moveless water lies the motionless frigate,
Flings her spars and spidery outlines lightly on the lucid plain,
But, whene'er the fresh breeze bloweth, to more distant ocean goeth,
Never more the old haunt knoweth—never more returns again,—

So is a woman evanescent—shifting with the shifting present;
Changing like the changing tide, and faithless as the fickle sea;—
Lighter than the wind-blown thistle, falser than the fowler's whistle,
Was that coaxing piece of hoaxing, Amy Milton's love for me.

HER TWENTY-SECOND CHILD.

A Mother Whom Napoleon Might Have Honored.

[New York Mercury.]

"Yes, sir I'm Mrs. Force, and this is my twenty-second baby," holding up a wee morsel of humanity to the reporter's gaze. Mrs. Force resides at No. 439 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, and is the wife of John Force, a carpenter, who has lived in the same house for over thirteen years, during which time his wife has had no less than nineteen children. "They were not," the lady continued, smiling, "all what you'd call full birth children, for some of them were premature births, but counting all together this is my twenty-second. No, sir, my first was a premature birth; the second, that's my daughter, who has just went out, is twenty-two years of age. It does seem kind of strange, doesn't it, for one who is only thirty-eight years of age to.

HAVE SO MANY CHILDREN,

but they were not all single births. Let me see," and the lady, who looked very wan and pale in the mellow sunlight streaming in through the half drawn curtains, reflectively folded her hands, and after a moment's hesitation resumed: "There have been nine full births, six were single, and six twin premature births. I was married when I was sixteen years of age to my husband, who is a New Yorker—I belong to New Jersey—and soon after that began to be very delicate. My second, Jane Maria, was born at the end of the second year of our married life. She has thriven and is strong and hearty. She is not like me, you see, sir; fair complexioned and auburn haired. No, she takes after her father. He's dark complexioned is hale and hearty, while I—it's more than seven years since I've seen outside the house; the last time was to church—St. Andrews'. I'm a member there, but the distance is too far else I'd like to take my baby there and have it christened, but it costs too much for a carriage and I can't walk. My sickness is the result, mainly, of physicial weakness, and I am afraid that I am a trifle consumptive; you'd wonder how often I've been at the point of death, and then have rallied to the wonder of my doctor and my friends. Sometimes I've been so reduced that I couldn't speak, and my tongue would be like ice in my mouth, and the same icy feeling would be all over my body. I don't remember how often, but at least half a dozen times they have said I hadn't five minutes to live, and yet I've got better. I often tell my husband that, though I do suffer a great deal with the little ones, I am determined not to give in until I reach the quarter century. He laughs at me, but do you know I'm quite young enough to be able to do so? Some of the untimely births were caused by fright; the first by a false step when descending the staircase; another happened on the day that General Newton blew up Hell Gate. The shock was so sudden and I was so unprepared for it that it brought all my troubles on me in a moment. Another time we were at a Sunday-school picnic; on the water something went wrong with the barge, which was full of children, and it began to fill with water. Then two others were the result of fright from falling down while carrying kerosene lamps. On both occasions the lights were fortunately extinguished by the fall and no harm was done to me by fire, but on both occasions it hastened my trouble.

BUT THE WORST FRIGHT

I ever had was when I had little Willie Walter. It was about four o'clock in the morning. The weather was hot and sultry, and our sleeping apartment was oppressively warm. I got out of bed and had been lying on the floor for a few moments when a bullet came through the boarding of the house, and, passing close by my right ear, lodged in the stove-pipe. I was deaf for days afterward, and the fright brought about Willie's premature birth. Besides this, I've had plenty of other trouble. Four of my children died in one week of scarlet fever. They're all laid in one grave.

"Do you know, sir, I scarcely have eaten anything for years, and yet I keep fleshy, and one of my babies, would you believe it, weighed seventeen pounds. It was such a beautiful child that the doctors kept it three days in order to show it to me when I recovered sufficiently. I ean remember just as well as if it was yesterday how, when I recovered consciousness on the third day—I had been so much under the influence of chloroform that it needed all that time for me to recover—that the first thing I asked for was for baby. It lay dressed in a white garment, and I had no thought that it was dead, when a lady held it in her arms for me to look at, but when I stretched out my hands to clasp it they would not let me, and then I knew that it was dead. The names of those of my children who were christened are:

Jane Maria,	Thomas Jefferson,
Carrie Lizzie,	John Calvin,
William Walter,	Henry Dumont,
Leah Dumont,	Charles Henry,
Horatius Milford.	

"I've been hesitating whether to have him named Horatius Milford or Willie Parker," remarked the mother, "but I do think now that Horatius Milford sounds the best. You see Horatius is the Latin and Milford an English name, and I'm real partial to English names! Had all my children been living I would have had

SEVENTEEN BOYS.

sir; that's something to be proud of, isn't it? The doctor tells me that another of his patients, a member of Dr. Tyng's church, also had twenty-two children. So far we're equal, but if I remember right she's either dead or too old to have any more children, while I—well, sir, I do think I'll complete the quarter century. Of all the twins I've had only one pair survived for three months. Since then not one of my children until the last one, has lived. Twenty-two of them would have made quite a respectable showing. At any rate, I have the consolation of knowing that if I have labored I have not labored in vain."

FLORIDA ORANGES.

Orange Farming and Its Profits and Pleasures.

[Harper's Weekly.]

There are four varieties of oranges to be found in Florida. Three of them, the sour orange, the bitter orange—which is very bitter—and the bitter-sweet orange, are found growing wild. In their bearing season it is a beautiful sight to wander through the natural groves watching the beautiful globes of gold peeping on all sides from the bright green foliage, bending low the branches with their weight, and exhaling a fragrance at once delicious and powerful. The fruit clings with a good deal of tenacity for a long time after it has ripened; but during the winter and early spring it mostly falls, though the new blossoms and the young oranges may be seen while the ripe fruit still remains. This is the peculiarity of the orange among fruit-bearing trees, and it is a rare and delightful experience, and worth a long and toilsome journey, to stand within one of these wild orchards and feel the drowsy influence of fruit and flowers.

It is generally thought that the orange is not a native of this country, but was brought to Florida by the early Spanish colonists. This is the accepted theory, but not a known fact. One excellent reason for supposing it indigenous is that it flourishes and seems as hardy and natural to the soil and climate as the magnolia, the live-oak, or the date and palm. The great frost of 1835 killed, it is said, nearly every tree on the peninsula, and yet there are to-day thousands of acres of the best land in the State covered by the wild orange. Again, the cultivated fruit, the sweet variety, excels that of any other country both in size and sweetness. The orange was not grown in Europe until the fifteenth century, and it is scarcely likely that the Spaniards introduced it, since they cultivated it very differently up to the sixteenth century, and Florida was discovered by them in 1512. The fact that some of the early Spaniards left no account of the fruit argues little, since they gave very little account of anything they saw or undertook, beyond general expressions.

The orange is the longest-lived fruit tree known to us. It is reputed to have attained the age of three hundred years, and been known to flourish and bear fruit for more than a hundred years. No fruit tree will sustain itself and produce fruit so well under neglect and rough treatment. It begins to bear about the third year from the budding, and by the fifth year produces an abundant crop, though the yield is gradually increased by age and favorable circumstances. The early growth of the orange is rapid, and by its tenth year it has grown more than it will in the next fifty, so far as its breadth and height are concerned; and we are informed on fair authority that ten thousand oranges have been produced by a single tree.

There are several ways of raising orange groves, the most usual being by planting seedings, which may be bought from nurseries. Another plan is by "budding the sour stumps," that is, cutting down a full-grown or natural wild tree, and ingrafting a twig from a sweet cultured wild tree. The result of the latter process has been most favorable. The wild groves which abound upon the shores of Orange Lake, in Marion County, were recently visited by our artist, and he was conducted through a single grove of at least a hundred and fifty acres, which has been so improved during the past eight years that it now yields a profit, and encourages its owners to look for constantly increasing returns as the years go by. "The present," he writes, "is about the height of the orange picking season, which lasts from October until May, and the packing-houses present busy scenes. Fruit is passed through round holes in a board as a test of diameter, and is thus assorted. The boxes will hold about one hundred of the larger and one hundred and sixty of the smaller fruit. A number of persons stand in front of sloping bins, and wrap the fruit in paper, to preserve it from decay during transportation,

In former days, when the time and attention of the people of Florida were almost wholly engrossed in cotton and sugar culture, fruit-growing was looked upon rather with contempt, and the wild orange groves were not valued any higher than other timber lands of the same quality. Many of the finest wild groves were cut down and destroyed to make room for cotton and sugar. But of late years a new era has dawned upon the inhabitants. They have become fully awake to the importance and profit of tropical fruit culture, and now the wild groves are highly prized, and many of them have been and are being converted into sweet groves. The wild orange groves are generally found along the margins of lakes and rivers, but sometimes scattered trees are found in the high hammocks of the interior, away from either lake or river. They do not grow to any extent south of the twenty-eight or north of the thirtieth degree of latitude. The most extensive natural as well as other groves are those on Orange Lake. There it seems that nature has done all that man could desire to make the spot truly the home of the orange. This soil is a rich hummocky loam, full of marl and lime from two to four feet below the surface, not affected by dry or wet weather, and, on account of the large body of water, almost if not entirely secure against injury from cold. The next largest groves are on Lake Griffin and Harris, in Sumter County.

The value of the orange-tree is not exhausted with the delicious fruit it produces. The fine-grained yellowish wood is used for inlaid-work, and for making small turned articles, and straight shoots of suitable size, with the bark on, are imported for walking-sticks. Essences and oils are extracted from the leaves and skin of the fruit, and are an important article of commerce.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expenses if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column. 12

THE GREEK BRIGANDS

Into Whose Hands an English Officer and his Wife Have Fallen.

Some three weeks ago a brief cable dispatch announced that Col. Synge of the British army, together with his wife, had been captured by Greek brigands near Salonica and was held for a heavy ransom. No details of the capture were given. A few days ago a London paper printed a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the brigands had sent a letter demanding $75,000 ransom for their captives, and threatening that if this amount was not given them within ten days they would send Col. Synge's head to Salonica. Three days later news was sent to London that the British Consul at Salonica had received a letter from Col. Synge saying that he and his wife were kindly treated and the brigand chief was absent, necessitating the interruption of negotiations for their release.

Greece has not unreasonably been styled the cradle of brigandage. From time immemorial that land has witnessed some of the boldest captures in the history of outlawry. From time to time the civilized world is startled by the intelligence that some traveler has been seized by a band of Greek brigands and murdered if the ransom demanded for his life has not been promptly paid. It is natural that great anxiety should be felt in regard to Colonel Synge and his wife, particularly by all persons who are acquainted with the history of Greek brigandage.

Greek brigands mostly live in small bands in the fastnesses of the numerous mountains by which the country is broken. In daytime they hardly stir from their hiding places, which are grottoes and rocky places. When night comes they move to a spot far away—so distant that the police would never think of being on the lookout for them—and commit their depredations.

The success of the Greek brigands would be inexplicable to any one who should liken Greece to any other mountain region of the civilized world. On the mountains of Greece there are no roads and no houses. Only eagles, vultures, brigands and Greek shepherds can live and move about on their steep sides. Hence the chief difficulty with which the Greek Government has to contend. Fear and ambition also contribute to render the undertaking more difficult. Entire villages frequently side with these outlaws for the sake of self preservation. The brigands are indeed in many instances, the real masters of the villages. A single fact is recorded as an exception to this rule, which is highly to the honor of the Mayor of Delos. Some ten years ago he and his three sons put three chief brigands to death in their house. It was on the fete of St. George, Greece's patron saint. The brigands thought that they were the masters of Delos, and they decided to celebrate the festivity in the very house of the Mayor. At night, while they were the prey of bestial intoxication, they were taken and shot by their hosts, and the country was relieved of the dread which their presence had caused. The Mayor and one of his sons, however, paid later on with their lives for the good they had done their country. The remnants of the band avenged the act by capturing father and son, cutting them to pieces, and exposing their dismembered bodies on the main square of the city.

Another of the reasons why brigandage has not, so far, been extirpated from Greece is that the politicians, out of ambition to secure office, use the brigands to intimidate their opponents. When the former are elected the immunity of their brigand aids naturally follows. Prime Ministers and Ambassadors, as history proves, have on several occasions secured the services of brigands. Turkey being particularly notorious for creating in this way embarrassments to the Greek Government.

The majority of these brigands have been, at some period of their lives, shepherds. In no country is there such a type of a shepherd as in Greece. They live a nomadic life, and have little in common with civilized beings. Ostensibly living very simply, they are devoured by such a thirst for money as has no parallel. It is fair to say, however, that the greatest number of them are not Greek. They are generally considered as Albanians, and are distinguished by the name of Vlackopimenes, or Vlacks. They are mostly men of family, their women and children living in Thessalia and Epirus. Their distruction is next to impossible, until an understanding shall have been reached between Greece and Turkey, by which the two nations shall earnestly co-operate to the purpose, the existing frontier affording too many facilities to these dreaded outlaws to escape the persecution of either nation. To this game of constantly moving from Turkey to Greece and from Greece to Turkey, the celebrated bands of Spanos and Meghiras owed their long immunity. The new limitation of frontier, according to the treaty of Berlin, for which Greece is gallantly struggling, would perhaps improve the public security; but, more than all, the country would be benefited by an extensive development of its public works. The finances of the State, however, leave little room for hope that such roads as would facilitate the chase and capture of the brigands by the troops will be open for many years to come.

A BABY ELEPHANT.

The First Born of a Mother in Captivity In This Country.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—A most important event in the zoological world occurred at the stables of Cooper & Bailey, the circus men, at Twenty-third and Ridge avenue, yesterday morning—nothing more or less than the birth of a young elephant. The importance of the affair to the world of science will be realized when it is stated that it is the first instance of the kind that has ever taken place so far as is known in these animals in a state of captivity. A queer looking little black animal, not much larger than a Newfoundland dog, with a very diminutive specimen of trunk, and with a disposition to run at things blindly like a young colt, fairly describes the appearance of the stranger as it waddled about in the large brick stable known as the elephant house, this morning.

The mother, a large, black Asiatic elephant, known by the name of Hebe, stood at the center of the large stable room with both hind legs chained to two posts. This precaution was absolutely necessary, as will be shown. At the upper end of the stable room, all about a dozen yards from Hebe, stood six other large elephants, with their heads turned toward her, likewise chained to posts. It was a most exciting scene among those elephants when the birth took place. For months past, Hebe, on account of her condition had been chained on the same spot where she stood this morning, away from the other elephants, the room being always in care of a watchman or keeper at night. This watchman was at his post at half-past two o'clock, when the event by which she distinguished herself occurred.

The baby elephant, which at once showed a disposition to make friends with any and everybody, was piloted back to its mother, where the keepers and others who had been attracted by the general commotion, became at once interested in nursing it. It would run about with its mouth open very much like a young colt. The old elephant would not stand still long enough to suckle it, being constantly swaying and swinging about, so that the keepers hit on the happy expedient of procuring a funnel and a rubber tube about a yard in length. Inserting one end of the tube in the baby's mouth, they fed it by milking into the funnel at the other end, the little newcomer taking its sustenance with a relish until it declared it could take no more by promptly jerking its mouth away. During all the day it was necessary for two or three keepers to be present to attend to it, their great fear being that it might get entangled in the chains which held its mother to the posts, and get crushed.

The mother herself is a fine specimen of the Asiatic elephant, being only twenty-three years old and very large. The sire is "Mandrie," an elephant of about the same size as the mother, and two years older. The baby is thirty-five inches high, and weighs two hundred and fourteen pounds. The period of gestation is put by scientific authorities at twenty months and a half. There will probably be a scientific investigation of the case by Professor Liedy and others.

THE ROOSTER GUILTY.

Petroff Guilty in Manner and Form as Indicted.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, March 11.—Judge Pearson, upon the opening of court this morning, delivered his charge to the jury in Petroff's case. He instructed them that the evidence was sufficient to convict, and that if conviction followed it would result in the breaking up of the nefarious practice of bribing legislators so much in vogue in Harrisburg, to the disgrace of the State. As to Petroff, he said he was an interested witness, and attacked his credibility. The other witnesses were disinterested, and consequently were to be believed. He spoke of the fair and impartial manner which thus far characterized the trial, and in conclusion informed the jury that it was their duty to bring in a verdict according to the law and evidence. The jury retired and were absent for a long time. In the meantime the bail of all the defendants who have not been tried was renewed for their appearance on the fourth Monday in April, and the convicted men renewed their bail to appear for sentence on March 29th. An attempt was made to have a *nolle prosequi* entered in Shoemaker's case, but the Judge asked that the District Attorney file his reasons before it be granted. In the meantime Shoemaker need not give bail. Shortly before noon the jury appeared. The Clerk of the Courts asked the foreman if a verdict had been agreed upon, and he responded by producing a piece of paper on which was written the verdict of "guilty in manner and form as indicted." That is for trying to corruptly solicit Watson and Maclay. All the jurors answered that it was the verdict, and were discharged.

U. S. COURT JURORS.

Persons Drawn for the April Term in Pittsburgh.

The April Special Term of the U. S. District Court will commence in Pittsburgh on April 12th. Following is the list of Grand and Petit Jurors who have been drawn for the term:

GRAND JURORS.

George A. Clark, attorney, Bloomsburg, Columbia county; Michael McDonald, laborer, Pittsburgh; John G. Farquhar, farmer, Bentleysville, Washington county; James Pressley, minister, Bridgeville, Allegheny county; Aaron Brabender, merchant, Erie; George Barnes, gentleman, Watsontown, Northumberland county; T. C. Noble, merchant, Claysville, Washington county; Thomas Hughes, brewer, Pittston, Luzerne county; James I. Bennett, iron merchant, Pittsburgh; Andrew Crothers, farmer, Darlington, Beaver county; Charles Hook, merchant, Pittsburgh; Hugh Young, bank examiner, Wellsboro, Tioga county; Wm. Perry, shoe dealer, Pittsburgh; B. C. Christy, attorney, Sewickley; R. Downy, attorney, Waynesburg; John W. Smith, coal dealer, Kingston, Luzerne county; Daniel Searl, attorney, Montrose, Susquehanna county; A. C. Sisson, farmer, La Plume, Lackawanna county; G. Morrison Lewis, attorney, Wilkesbarre; S. W. Wethersby, farmer, Wellsboro, Tioga county; C. A. Barnes, attorney, Meadville; Robert M. Anderson, farmer, Killbuck township, Allegheny county; John S. Murray, surveyor, Pittsburgh.

PETIT JURORS.

Wm. H. McIlvaine, clerk, Beaver; Edward Baker, gentleman, Pittsburgh; John Grant, hotel keeper, Pittsburgh; Jacob H. Walter, contractor, Pittsburgh; John B. Guthrie, gentleman, Pittsburgh; R. L. Range, gent, Lineonville, Crawford county; James Power, hotel keeper, Pittsburgh; R. C. Dalzell, merchant, Pittsburgh; John P. Wood, farmer, Burgettstown, Washington county; Mark Hartzell, merchant, Centreville, Somerset county; W. S. Shoemaker, gent, Wyoming Luzerne county; Israel Stone, farmer, Wellsboro, Tioga county; Isaac Mitchell, farmer, Dannigsville, Washington county; F. E. Smith, Register, Tioga; Jacob Zeigler, editor, Butler; Warren J. Buckaleve, attorney, Bloomsburg, Columbia county; A. J. Pentecost, auctioneer, Allegheny city; Solomon Books, merchant, Milton, Juniata county; Alex. McCleary, farmer, West Alexander, Washington county; W. F. Boss, clerk, Allegheny; E. A. Hancock, merchant, Wilkesbarre; Jerome B. Niles, attorney, Wellsboro, Tioga county; Edward Hyde, clerk, Allegheny; P. W. Lavelle, merchant, Wilkesbarre; Wm. F. McLaughlin, banker, Pittsburgh; John Freyvogle, hotel keeper, Pittsburgh; David L. Patrick, attorney, Wilkesbarre; Jas. McCullough, gent, Cannonsburg, Washington county; Wm. Jancy, real estate agent, Pittsburgh; John Gormley, farmer, Mansfield Valley; P. C. Wallsworth, farmer, Town Line, Luzerne county; James M. Cook, attorney, Pittsburgh; James Mould, gent, Pittsburgh; George T. Miller, coal merchant, Port Perry; N. W. Shafer, attorney, Pittsburgh; C. B. Barr, gent, Pittsburgh; N. B. Crary, merchant, Shickshinny, Luzerne county; Isaac Tripp, farmer, Kingston, Luzerne county; Charles A. Hays, gent, Killbuck township, Allegheny county; D. D. McCallum, gent, Washington; Stephen Northup, gent, Waverly, Lackawanna county; Wm. F. Logan, druggist, Williamsport; Nathaniel C. Deane, railroader, Pittsburgh; Thomas Van Horne, attorney, Meadville; Frank Cowan, attorney, Greensburg; D. W. Foresman, farmer, Williamsport; A. L. Petty, Allegheny.

Economy and Pleasure

are united in SOZODONT. A few drops on the brush make a delightful lather for the mouth, which is fragrant and healthful. SOZODONT tightens the teeth in their sockets, restores them to their original color, and is altogether the most agreeable wash ever offered to the public. It is economical and pleasant.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is a good motto for SPALDING'S GLUE. It preserves the furniture from destruction and can be applied by any householder.

STT

ERMINIA VENTUROLI, who, six years ago, shone in the "Black Crook," "The White Fawn" and other spectacular plays as one of the leading dancers of the day, was recently seen in New York clothed in rags. This increase in her wardrobe doesn't denote prosperity.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

Notes From the Iron Mill and Glass Works.

Improvements Made and Contemplated—Reports Generally Cheering.

IRON AND STEEL.

Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, O., are about to increase their capacity in the nail department.

The Superior iron mill is receiving instalments of a purchase of 10,000 tons of steel blooms of German manufacture.

The rail department of the Allentown, (Pa.,) Rolling Mill is idle, the hands being out on a demand for an advance of ten per cent. in wages.

The finishing department at Reese & Graff's, this city, is being put in running order with a view to commencing operations at an early day.

The Cherry Valley Rolling Mill, at Leetonia, O., is expected to start up this week, as it is thought that the repairs in progress will be completed.

The Caledona Iron Works, at South Mountain, Pa., belonging to the estate of Thaddeus Stevens, are to be started this spring. They have been out of blast for a long time.

The Albany stove manufacturers have ordered another advance in the price of stoves. The prices are now thirty-three per cent. in advance of ruling rates September 25.

Reed, McKee & Co., Limited, manufacturers of agricultural implement steel appliances, Allegheny city, have resumed operations in full after a partial suspension on account of the scarcity of steel.

The Shawnee Rolling Mill Company of Columbia, Pa., were to start up their mill yesterday, to make puddled bar entirely. They will pay $5 50 for boiling, and be independent of the union. The mill is a big one.

Thomas Carlin of Allegheny city, contemplated the erection at an early day of a new three-story building, but owing to the unprecedented rush of orders the improvement will have to be relegated to some time in the future.

At R. Munroe's West Point Boiler Works at the Point a busy scene and a noisy one is presented. Every hand available is engaged, there being on hand contracts for a dozen new boilers, which must be completed before Mr. Munroe can occupy his new yard on Twenty-third street.

Cavett, Reams & McKnight, Penn avenue, cast on Saturday a 29-inch cylinder for an engine ordered by Painter & Son, for which firm they are also building a 3-high muck train. They last week closed a contract for a pair of 20-inch, 7-feet stroke engines for the towboat Joseph Walton, and commenced on them on Monday. They commenced working double turn on Monday, giving employment to thirty-five men.

Iron bridge building has not been at all benefited by the extreme prices reached by iron, as people are chary about contracting for any large work except that which is imperatively necessary. At the Iron City Bridge Works of C. J. Schultz, Twenty-first and Carson streets, South Side, about thirty men are busily engaged on the iron work for the various structures of the new Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Company, Limited, to be erected this summer at Homestead. Mr. Schultz is of the opinion that iron is too high in price, and that a lower range would have been more conducive to a general and long continued prosperity.

THE GLASS TRADE.

Our export trade in glassware has been checked by the advance in prices.

Wm. McCully & Co., Twenty-eighth street, on Monday commenced paying an advance of ten per cent. in the wages of their hands.

Messrs. L. P. & W. B. Whiteman, prominent glass manufacturers of New York, recently visited Cumberland, Md., for the purpose of ascertaining the advantages the city possessed for the manufacture of glass.

There are symptoms of discontent among the pressed glassware workers of Pittsburgh, making itself manifest by threats of demands for increase in wages. They should "let well enough alone."—*American Pottery and Glassware Reporter.*

Kearns & Co.'s bottle glass works, Zanesville, O., shut down March 1st for repairs; will start again in about two weeks. The firm are repairing their warehouse for the purpose of opening up another glass factory in a few weeks.

J. T. & A. Hamilton's new prescription house, Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, is now about completed, and the firm feel confident they will have glass from the furnace by the middle of next week. They will start with a large number of orders.

The Riverside glass works, Wellsburg, W. Va., are training green boys as carriers-in, those they brought from Wheeling having proved unmanageable. They struck last week, but work was was suspended only one day, and is now going on with accustomed regularity.

George Duncan & Sons, South Side, are negotiating with Mr. Nicholson for the construction of a new gas furnace in their factory, to be similar in size and all other respects to that just completed by that gentleman in the factory of McKee & Bros., on Eighteenth street. The matter will probably be closed in a few days.

The Pittsburgh Clay Pot Company, Limited, are getting along finely, and now have some forty pots in the drying room, and a number in progress. They have received this week an order for an outgt of pots for a new gas furnace, and have the promise of another of the same kind, the pots required being of an exceptionally large size.

A new glass factory is in course of erection at Halton station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, to be owned and operated by John Agnew & Co., of the South Side. It will be devoted to the manufacture of prescription vials, and glass balls for trap-shooting. When it is completed Mr. Agnew will, it is said, abandon his old factory on the Brownsville road.

THE Irish do not understand the art of hay-making. They let the grass lie too long in the fields, and too long in the cocks. One fifth of its nutritive element is lost by imperfect manipulation. The 1,500,000

Weekly Post.

BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

THE BETRAYAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We have received many requests for the publication of those portions of Senator WALLACE's speech of May 29th, 1879, referring to the intimidation of Democratic voters in Philadelphia at the election of 1878, by Marshal KERNS and his bummer deputies, and give place to them elsewhere, together with comments of the Democratic press of the State on the confirmation of KERNS, through the agency of Senator WALLACE. We regard this as one of the gravest matters that has been brought before the Democracy of Pennsylvania for many years. It involves the basest treachery to the party, and marks an attempt to make it partner in a wicked and secret coalition with the corrupt CAMERON ring. We believe it involves the future of the Democratic organization of Pennsylvania. It rises above all personal questions. It dwarfs all our differences as to Presidential preference, or whether the people are for TILDEN or HANCOCK or BAYARD or any body else. If the Democratic party is to become a tender to the CAMERON machine what matters it who may be the Presidential candidate, so far as the honest masses of the party are concerned, who have been fighting this monster of political iniquity for a generation?

The overmastering fact that is now agitating the Democracy from the Delaware to the Ohio, is that JAMES N. KERNS has been made Marshal of the Eastern district of this State for a further term of four years, by the direct agency of Senator WALLACE, who was chairman of the Senate Committee that investigated and demonstrated that Kerns, because of his bull-dozing of Democratic voters, his arrest and imprisonment of Democratic election officers, his employment of eight hundred deputy marshals drafted from the slums and criminal population, was the last man in Pennsylvania who should hold the office. This is what Senator WALLACE's investigating Committee and Senator WALLACE's speech in the Senate taught the people. DAVENPORT of New York, with his iron cages for Democratic voters, and KERNS of Philadelphia, with his army of 800 roughs and criminals, banded as deputy marshals, dragging Democratic election officers from the polling places to prison, were held up to the odium of the country as the embodiment of the villainies practiced under the Federal election law.

Now mark the result. DAVENPORT is an appointee of the Federal Courts in New York city, and hence is beyond the reach of the Senate, but KERNS is a United States Marshal subject to confirmation by the Senate. He is a fast friend of Senator CAMERON, who values his services and that of his 800 deputies as richly meriting continuance in office. They will be needed at the Presidential election of 1880, so as to ensure a majority for GRANT in Philadelphia that will remove Pennsylvania from the list of doubtful states and enable the Republicans to divert their energies and money, otherwise needed in this State, to more doubtful States. The retention of KERNS as Marshal was part of the GRANT program. The reputable anti-King Republicans of Philadelphia pressed Mr. HAYES to appoint GEORGE H. STUART, the distinguished philanthropist and an honest Republican, and if KERNS had not been confirmed STUART would have got the office. CAMERON however, succeeded in getting KERNS' name sent to the Senate.

No one dreamed he would be confirmed. Senator WALLACE was reported as strongly opposed to KERNS' confirmation. The papers in Philadelphia and Harrisburg especially friendly to the Senator, clamored for his rejection. In editorial articles in THE POST we took KERNS' rejection as a matter of course, and warmly and kindly congratulated the Senator on his opportunity, under the custom of the Senate, to secure KERNS' rejection by his single vote. The general expectation was KERNS would be rejected and Mr. STUART would be appointed, which would have secured a Republican Marshal to be sure, but a fair man, and one who would have lent himself to no scheme to intimidate and harrass Democrats on election day by drunken, rowdy and criminal deputies, as Mr. WALLACE shows in his speech KERNS had done. This general expectation was blasted by the publication of the annexed press dispatches from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Chairman of the sub-Committee on the Judiciary charged with the examination of the nomination of Marshal Kerns, reported to-day that Marshal Kerns has made a full explanation of his action with regard to the appointment of election supervisors at the late election, as presented by the report of Senator Wallace, which was turned over to them. Senator Wallace also intimated that Marshal Kerns had removed all the objections which he had had to his confirmation, respecting his course in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate to-day unanimously confirmed the nomination of James Kerns as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Senator Wallace having waived all objections to his confirmation.

These facts speak for themselves and hardly need comment. The reasons for Senator WALLACE's abandonment of his opposition to KERNS' confirmation and his assent to it, which was conclusive under the courtesies of the Senate, we think were:

1. An understanding with Senator CAMERON by which the Federal patronage in this State is to be jointly administered for their mutual benefit. CAMERON is to work the White House and WALLACE the Senate. This is shown by the appointment of Census Supervisors. WALLACE secured the rejection of Democratic Supervisors by the Senate not acceptable to himself, and of Republican Supervisors not acceptable to CAMERON. The courtesy of the Senate, which has become an absolute rule, gives to WALLACE the right to demand the rejection of any appointment sent to the Senate he does not approve. Last week he had rejected the appointment of JOHN M. CLARK, a worthy Democrat, as Supervisor of the Fifth district, although the Democratic Committees of the district, and Congressman KLOTZ and ex-Senator BUCKALEW, who both reside in this census district, had indorsed the selection of Mr. CLARK as one in all respects worthy to be made. Mr. HAYES, on CLARK's rejection at the dictation of WALLACE, sent to the Senate a Republican for the office. He did right. Mr. CAMERON belongs to the minority and has no such power, but operates through WALLACE to get Republicans rejected. Mr. WALLACE, we suppose gets his recompense for this service in the efforts of Republican census officials, of which we have accounts from dozens of counties, to send "WALLACE men" to the Democratic State Convention. We have evidence that positions as Census Enumerators are being tendered through Republican Supervisors to bribe Democrats to "hire out" as WALLACE delegates to County Conventions. If Mr. WALLACE denies this we have the proof at his service. We ask Democrats what they think of this use of the patronage of this infamously fraudulent administration—the administration which stole the Presidency from the Democracy by fraud, bribery, perjury and forgery—to influence and corrupt the Conventions of their party?

2. A second reason influencing Senator WALLACE to place KERNS in the United States Marshal's office, for four years longer, grows out of the Senator's bitter personal and political hatred of Speaker RANDALL. In the Speakership contest, it will be remembered WALLACE put forth herculean exertions but suffered an ignominious and disgraceful defeat, in his efforts to make the Kentuckian BLACKBURN Speaker over RANDALL, a Pennsylvanian and the unanimous choice of the delegation from this State. This impudent and unprecedented intermeddling on the part of a Senator illustrated WALLACE's enmity to RANDALL. Marshal KERNS, it came out in the Senate investigation, at the election of 1878 detailed a large part of his 800 Deputy Marshals into Mr. RANDALL's district to defeat his election. It is the only Democratic district in Philadelphia, and was in reality the objective point of the deputy marshals in 1878, as it will be for the thousand deputies Senator WALLACE has given KERNS the power to put in the district in November next. CAMERON who will in reality, direct KERNS, does not like RANDALL any more than WALLACE does, for the Speaker has been a consistent and unrelenting foe to Cameronism in every shape and form in which it presents itself. So here we have, as a second reason for Mr. WALLACE making KERNS United States Marshal, a purpose on the part of the two Senators to flood RANDALL's district with deputy marshals next November and defeat his re-election. They won't succeed, but they will try nevertheless.

—Senator WALLACE, we have no doubt, thinks the exposure of his responsibility for KERNS' confirmation is very unfortunate at this time, and he is flooding the State with an authorized explanation in circular form, which he had originally printed in the Harrisburg *Patriot*. In this he disavows responsibility for KERNS' confirmation, and says he protested against it. We have no doubt he did and that he afterwards withdrew the protest. His protest in the Senate would have secured KERNS' rejection just as it did that of Mr. CLARK for Census Supervisor. Does he mean to say that in a Democratic Senate his influence only extends to the rejection of honest and capable Democrats like CLARK, and that he is powerless to prevent Republicans going through of most objectionable character, and who had been denounced by him in the Senate and on the stump? This sort of shamming is absurd.

Mr. WALLACE also puts forth in this circular, in defence of KERNS that he (KERNS) was compelled by law to appoint these eight hundred Deputy Marshals. This is an evasion of the truth. The law requires the Marshal to appoint deputies on the request of two citizens, but *leaves the number within the Marshal's discretion*. KERNS could have restricted his appointments to a dozen deputies and have complied with the law, but then he would not have had a big force for RANDALL's district. Further, KERNS in his testimony says "*Marshals were not needed in Philadelphia*," yet he appointed eight hundred of the worst class of political roughs and workhouse graduates, as Mr. WALLACE points out in his speech. Here was cause for his rejection if WALLACE had protested. We are assured the Democrats of the Senate would only have been too glad to have rejected KERNS, but it would have been in violation of "the usages of the Senate," with both Senators in his favor, to have rejected the appointment. WALLACE had only to raise his little finger.

Concluding the defence he is now circulating in the State, Mr. WALLACE descends to the utter meanness of endeavoring to put the responsibility for KERNS' confirmation on Speaker RANDALL. We quote from the circular now flying over the Commonwealth:

Mr. Speaker Randall was as deeply interested in the appointment of this Marshal as any member of the Senate, for the appointment affects particularly his own city and district, and he has certainly as much influence with the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee as any public man in Washington. Nevertheless the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of Kerns and the Senate confirmed him. We do not see that either Randall or Wallace is worthy of death or bonds because of this matter.

This is the smallest business that has ever come under our notice. The best reply we can make to it is to quote this extract from a letter received from Speaker RANDALL on Saturday last:—"The enclosed circular," writes the "Speaker, "is going the rounds of the "State. I wish you would publish it "and say that I put myself in black and "white demanding the rejection of "KERNS, and had Judge THURMAN's "assurance, as Chairman of the "Judiciary Committee, that KERNS "would be rejected, Upon that assur-"ance I took for granted that it would "be so; but Senators CAMERON and "WALLACE overruled me."

We think this disposes of Mr. WALLACE's circular, and its endeavor to shift the responsibility for KERNS' confirmation to Speaker RANDALL's shoulders. We take leave of the Senator with the suggestion the best thing he can do is to speedily retire from the firm of WALLACE and CAMERON. The Democrats of the State have the facts before them, and we think they will second the motion.

SIX PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

It is a matter of capital concern to the people of this country, who will elect a President next November, that they shall choose a ruler with a stainless record—one who is not smirched with corruption—one whose pockets are not rounded out with the avails of public plunder. And it is a matter of pride and satisfaction to the Democrats that the men they will choose from are without spot or stain in this important matter. Let us pass all the candidates in review:

No man has asserted of SAMUEL J. TILDEN that he ever received a dollar from the people's treasury which he was not entitled to—that he ever, by individual trickery or by cunning conspiracies with corrupt men, put pilfered public money into his purse. It is because no charge of official fraud can be made out against him that the Radical tricksters have invented charges and even entered law suits impeaching him for his private dealings, with the view of dragging him down to the low level of their own leaders and aspirants, who sold legislation and dispensed executive favors to their own pecunary profit, and lasting shame.

And who has ever breathed a whisper against the honest and exalted record of HORATIO SEYMOUR during his long public career. His life bears the unbroken story of humble living and high thinking, of intelligent and unceasing labors to promote the industrial interests of all classes; of the class devoted to agriculture especially.

And the political career of THOMAS F. BAYARD has been as honorable and stainless as even that of the great soldier whose patronymic he bears, who lived and died "without fear and without reproach." His bitterest enemies have never charged him with association or complicity with the shameless crew who have made merchandise of the best interests of the people, and bribery funds of the revenues, wrung from the hard hands of toil.

Now let us see how it is and has been with the three chief aspirants to the Presidency who are backed by the Radical party.

The insatiate and vulgar greed of GRANT is as widely known as the history of his lucky career as a General. Presents and doubtful dividends while he was in office, poured into the right of him, and to the left of and to the front of him. Gifts of every kind and quality and value—including cigars and wines, and horses and dogs, and money and houses and lands—marked almost every day of his lazy life. But the most shameful feature of these gifts was that most of them came from people whom he had enabled to make them, by appointing them to places where they could secretly filch or openly steal from the public treasury—and when detected he stood ready to pardon them. One instance may suffice—that of the horse, given to him by the whisky-thief MCDONALD. There is no use in wasting time to recount facts which are well remembered and undisputed.

Then there is the audacious BLAINE, whose profitable connection with plundering contracts, and with the Credit Mobilier, have covered him with dishonor—some of these were thoroughly and painfully exposed when he quarreled with the recalcitrant MULLIGAN. Of the present possession of a great abundance of these vile gains, and how he lavishes them to buy his way to a higher place, proof was offered during the late disturbance in Maine.

And that JOHN SHERMAN is dealing to his own great profit with the banks and syndicates that rearranged and replaced the new Government loans is as certainly if not as openly known as the malfeasances of BLAINE. And add to this his criminal agency in the Louisiana fraud, his close connection with WELLS, CASENAVE and ELIZA PINKSTON and the rest, to whom he dispensed offices and money, and you have a shocking record of plunder and of fraud.

And while the Radicals can heartily endorse such candidates, even the several factions do not denounce the men they oppose for their public peculations.

The GRANT men do not arraign SHERMAN or BLAINE for these their misdeeds, nor do the friends of these last complain of GRANT for his unbounded greed for plunder, nor of his disgraceful alliances with various convicted parasites and thieves while he was in office. It would seem that prominence in foul practices is necessary to win general support for the first place in the country at the hands of the Radical party!

It cannot be denied that the Presidential candidates of the Democratic party of all degrees of prominence are, without exception, superior in this vital regard to the candidates of their opponents, and the people will surely take careful note of the fact. The attacks on TILDEN, about his private dealings, which have been secretly and maliciously planned, have not harmed and cannot harm him, because they are baseless; and were only resorted to for the purpose of withdrawing attention from the scandalous public conduct of the Radical candidates.

No one has yet charged that TILDEN's official career was not wholly pure—and public plunderers know to their sorrow how effective were his aggressive wars upon them, and they have just cause to fear him if he shall be made President.

—It is not possible that he saved to the people of the city and State of New York, by breaking up the TWEED and the Canal Rings, as much money as BLAINE and SHERMAN made off the people of New York by their corrupt contracts, syndicates, etc., etc.; but the good effects of his successful onslaught will be felt for a long time to come.

—The Democrats cannot possibly elect from their list of candidates a man with a tainted public record. The Republicans cannot escape from this degrading and discouraging result, let them fix upon whomsoever they may please of their three favorite candidates!

THE MARTYRED KEARNEY.

DENNIS KEARNEY's cup is full and he has been made a martyr of by a sentence of six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction and a fine of $1,000. DENNIS was indicted under a late California law, passed to meet his case, for using in his public speeches vulgar and threatening language, and also for threatening to kill any person who should plot against his life, referring to the threatened Vigilance Committee. A jury trial was waived, and the case submitted to the court without argument, KEARNEY's counsel claiming the case should be dismissed on the ground that the language did not tend to create a breach of the peace, it being directed in one case against a person not present, and in the other against no one in particular, it being a vague and general threat. The Court seems to have sustained the last point, but found him guilty of using indecent and threatening languaage on the ground it tended to create a breach of the peace. The sentence was a surprise to the people of San Francisco because of its severity. It is intimated the case will be immediately taken to the Supreme Court on a *habeas corpus*. By one of the odd freaks of California politics the judges of this Court were elected by the Workingmen's party last fall.

A conviction of this kind is a novelty in this country. Thirty years ago JOE BARKER, the notorious and vulgar street preacher, was convicted in Pittsburgh of impeding the public streets by the crowds he collected to hear his vulgar and abusive speeches. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and instantly became a first class martyr. The people elected him Mayor, the Governor pardoned him, and the Judge who sentenced him had the duty of swearing him in as Mayor.

We venture the prediction that KEARNEY's imprisonment will be attended with results of a similar kind. He will be accepted as a martyr, and wield a greater influence behind the prison bars than in the Sand lots.

As KEARNEY is out of the way for violating the laws, would it not be a good plan to move on the corporations who employ Chinese in violation of law? The laws should be vindicated.

THE ENGLISH ELECTION.

The political campaign in Great Britain opens favorably for the Conservatives in the fact that their forces and leaders are thoroughly united, while the Liberals have a double-headed platform and divided leadership. Lord HARTINGTON, the Liberal leader in the House, in his address is gentle as a cooing dove, while Mr. GLADSTONE, the leader of the Liberal masses, is aggressive, defiant and fierce in his denunciation of the imperial policy of Lord BEACONSFIELD, which, although costly, has won a certain measure of approval even from the Liberal leaders, as shown by the timid opposition of HARTINGTON and others. At the last election in 1874, when the Conservatives scored a majority of fifty in the House, the country was Liberal, so far as the popular vote indicated, by 70,000 majority. This was owing to irregularities in the distribution of seats, and the fact that in many parliamentary constituencies there was no opposition and but one candidate, hence the Conservative vote was not called out. At the coming election, a cable dispatch says, there will be about nine hundred candidates for the 652 seats in the House, which shows that in many instances there will be no opposing candidates. The election of 1874 was the only one the Conservatives had carried since 1841, when they had a majority in the House of 90 members, but the party was divided, in 1845, by Sir ROBERT PEEL going over to the anti-corn law movement, with a hundred of his followers, including Mr. GLADSTONE.

THE German revolt against GRANT is strengthening and intensifying. In Ohio it is sufficiently formidable to preclude the possibility of carrying that State for the third term candidate. As an indication of the breadth and force of the movement, we note the statement of Major KAUFFMAN, editor of the Cleveland *Anzeiger*, the largest German newspaper in Ohio outside of Cincinnati. He says, to an interviewer, that his paper has just declared itself against GRANT under all circumstances. "If that man is nominated we cannot support him. Any other Republican candidate we shall uphold to the best of our ability, for we are Republican to the core." He sent out circulars against a third term, inclosed in his paper, and without any exertion the carriers returned 1,300 signatures within a few days. By all means let the Republicans nominate General GRANT.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

REPRESENTATIVE WOLFE denies there is to be any let up in the riot bill bribery cases, and insists they shall all be prosecuted. This may be giving more work to the Pardon Board.

JUDGE A. MCDERMOTT of Mercer county, is spoken of in several quarters as the coming candidate for the Supreme bench. He is a staunch Democrat, and in every way competent for the position named.

THE New York *Herald* fund has nearly touched three hundred thousand dollars for Ireland. Congress proposes to donate $300,000 and a vessel to carry provisions, which will be donated by a few individuals in the shape of several thousand barrels of flour. The subscriptions from this country will reach one million of dollars.

THE conspirators in the LEWIS will case, on trial at Trenton, N. J., have been convicted and sentenced, except Dr. PARKS, whose sentence has been postponed for a day or two. This was the case in which a million and a half of dollars willed to the United States was involved, and of which we have printed accounts in THE POST. The fictitious widow, who turned State's evidence, was too ill to appear in court.

THE English don't like the fresh assertion of the MONROE doctrine by the President and Congress, *apropos* of the Isthmus Canal. The London *Standard*, understood to represent the Ministerial view, says the British Government is bound to watch American pretensions and to resist them if necessary. The other leading papers use similar language, claiming that British commerce is more concerned than American.

THE *Gazette* as a CAMERON machine organ, naturally comes to WALLACE's defence. The *Gazette* has near relations in federal offices and we suppose it relies on CAMERON at the White House and WALLACE in the Senate. We are not surprised at the *Gazette* standing by the firm of "CAMERON & WALLACE." Anything else would be a surprise. Senator DON has no more obsequious lackey in his political household than "the oldest."

SENATOR WALLACE makes a great mistake in claiming the anti-TILDEN element as wholly at his service to command. He wants TILDEN rejected for reasons he dare not explain, but equally selfish as those which prompted his rejection of good Democrats in the Senate and the confirmation of the most desperate Radicals. There are Democrats who are not in favor of TILDEN, but they despise the ways of the Senator. The firm of CAMERON & WALLACE must be dissolved.

IN opposition to strikes, let the people be just. In New York, because the striking employes in a single piano factory would not go to work at a certain time, on their employers' terms, all the other piano factories in the city declared a lock-out. That is, they discharged all their own workmen because of differences in a single factory. This throws out of employment 4,000 skilled mechanics. Intimidation of this kind by striking mechanics is freely denounced. Employers are more censurable in employing the same species of tyranny to coerce labor.

HERE is a little bit of Mexicanization we need in the United States:

President Diaz has issued an order that prefects and army officers shall abstain from taking part in or interfering with the political campaign. The same rule is applied to the postmasters and telegraph operators, who in case of disobedience will be removed. The order enjoins the perfect freedom of the people at the polls without distinction of party.

In this country, under HAYES' civil service reform cant, Government officials are removed unless they ante up to political corruption funds. If GRANT had been at DIAZ' elbow he would have told him he was a blunderer.

THE Catholic Church celebrates the 17th of March, as the feast of St. PATRICK, the patron saint of Ireland, and owing to the condition of the people of that unhappy land, this year will be observed with peculiar solemnity. Every dollar spent for idle parade is so much taken from the hungry and naked in the old home. Could the voice of St. PATRICK be heard, he would say, if you love me or one another, employ your means and energies in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and visiting the sick, and thus fulfill the highest obligations of a Christian and a man.

A DISTINGUISHED citizen of New York, who will not allow the publication of his name, has written a letter to the *Herald*, in which he offers to pay for one-quarter of the cargo of the ship of war Constellation, which the Secretary of War proposes to send to Ireland with contributions of food, providing other parties will make up the balance. The magnitude of the gift will be understood from the statement that the capacity of the Constellation is equal to 2,300 barrels of flour. The *Herald* offers to bear the expense of another one-fourth of a full cargo for the ship on the same condition, viz., "if other parties will make up the balance." It is probable that a full cargo will soon be obtained.

THE *Gazette* rejoices over what it calls "the disruption of the Democratic party in Virginia," and thinks such a state of affairs likely to happen in all the Southern States, and then there will be hope for "the regeneration" of the South. The disruption of the Democratic party in Virginia was caused by the sloughing off of a repudiating minority which, coalescing with the black and white Republicans, got a majority in the Legislature and passed a law repudiating the State debt, or rather scaling it down from *thirty-four* to *thirteen millions*. The veto of the Democratic Governor, HOLLIDAY, prevented this disgrace to the old Dominion. The *Gazette's* idea of Southern "regeneration" is wholesale repudiation of honest debts, just as it is practiced at the North by Republican Minnesota.

THE Cumberland plateau in Eastern Tennessee may shortly be expected to become the sea of a thriving and enterprising colony. Over 400,000 acres have been bought or bonded by an association of Bostonian and English capitalists. England affords but little opportunity for young men of good birth and limited means, the trades and professions are crowded, and there is no opportunity whatever of entering upon that noblest of pursuits, agriculture. Thomas Hughes, "Tom Brown of Rugby," has placed his son in Texas at farming and many English are following his example in America. The scenery on the Cumberland plateau, is beautiful and the climate unequaled. The soil is a sand loam, light and fertile, but not deep. There is timber in abundance, oak, pine, chestnut, hemlock, and in places poplar. The winters are short, and the grass is so hardy that sheep and cattle can graze all the year around. Venison, turkey and quail abound and pheasants are not uncommon. Coal of an excellent quality also abounds. The new Cincinnati and Southern railroad runs within seven miles of the association's tract. The property will be sold on deferred payments or easy leases, and many will be glad to learn of the opportunity whereby, at very small outlay, they may give their sons a good start in life.

THERE seems to be a craze in the country for investment in mining stocks. Apparently every man who has a hole in the ground in Colorado or other mining region big enough to bury himself in, proceeds to stock his "mine." He hires a conscientious expert to make out a glowing report, which the mine owner and a few friends take to New York and have printed. Then a few highly colored maps are struck off, an office opened, finely executed certificates of stock engraved, and they are ready for business. Eastern capitalists crowd around these glib-tongued chaps, and seldom leave without exchanging their good bank checks for a few of the beautiful certificates. Even good mines are overstocked. The Denver *Tribune* says:

"Nearly all the great and really meritorious mining properties upon which stock organizations have been formed in the East are over weighted. However valuable, they cannot long endure the enormous strains put upon them, and they must inevitably go to the wall when legitimate tests are applied. We have magnificent mineral resources, but like everything else, there is a limit to their capacity for production. Scores of mines bought from the original owners for from $25,000 to $50,000, are at once stocked for from one to ten millions. They won't bear it, and disaster *must* follow such undertakings."

THE Board of Pardons, in view of the application for pardon by the five corruptionists who are to be sentenced on the 20th instant for corrupt solicitation of legislative influence and votes, just now is attracting considerable attention and curiosity concerning its composition, its powers and duties. Its members are

Charles W. Stone, Lieutenant Governor.
M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Henry W. Palmer, Attorney General.
Aaron K. Dunkel, Secretary of Internal Affairs.

All Republicans. Article IV., Section 9, of the Constitution of 1874, gives the Governor exclusive power to remit fines and forfeitures and to grant reprieves, "but no *pardon* shall be granted or *sentence commuted* except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open session."

THE New York *Sun* of Monday, blazes out in a six column paper, describing the life of Senator David Davis and his services. It says editorially:

There are many reasons why Mr. Davis would make a strong candidate for President, especially against Grant. He is a sound statesman, the very antipodes of a military man. In his political opinions, his views of constitutional doctrine, in his ideas respecting centralization on the one hand and local self-government on the other, he is decidedly Democratic, and at the same time his antecedents and his personal relations are such that Republicans and Independents could all vote for him. They would do this because he was an original, life-long friend of Abraham Lincoln, and was appointed by the Martyr-President as the executor of his last will and testament, because he shared Lincoln's love for the Constitution and the Union, and sympathized with him in perferring that slavery should perish, even though it were in blood and fire, rather than that the Constitution should be overthrown and the Republic divided between contending, warring Governments.

THE increase of crime in South Carolina is attributed by the *News* and *Courier*, of Charleston, to whiskey and the habit of carrying concealed weapons. A passionate impulse, a crook of the finger, and—death. It is killing in haste, and repenting in leisure. When he who has a weapon in his pocket is excited by whiskey, arousing the savage instincts which are found in every breast, his control over himself is gone. A brother man is hurried into eternity with as little concern as a fly is crushed on the wall. The remedies are (1) the abolition of the practice of carrying concealed weapons, and (2) the discouragement of intemperance. The Legislature can effect the first reform, but the women alone, according to this moralist, can save the State from the curse of intemperance. They must banish from their society drinking men.

THE Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Sentinel* strikes the nail on the head in this brief paragraph:

The Washington *Post* asks Tilden to "give assurances" that he can carry New York if he is nominated for President. Wonder what kind of assurances the *Post* would have? Wonder what kind of assurances Thurman, or Hendricks, or Bayard, could give of carrying New York? The fact that Tilden carried New York for Governor and President by handsome majorities, in spite of the opposition of the Tammany and Canal rings, is the best "assurance" that can be given of his ability to carry it again.

Kansas Wheat Crop.

LEAVENWORTH, March 16.—The *Times* will publish to-morrow reports from the County Clerks of the various counties in regard to the condition and acreage of fall wheat from every point in the State, by which it appears that the acreage is twenty per cent. greater than last year and the condition is fully fifty per cent. better, so that the yield this year will exceed 30,000,000 bushels. Immigration is larger than ever before known and is mostly composed of persons of means to improve the country.

A PARDON ALREADY.

The Board of Pardons to be Called in Extra Session.

To Consider a Pardon for Petroff, Kemble et al.

HARRISBURG, March 12.—To-day's *Telegraph* publishes a notice of an application for the pardon of Wm. H. Kemble, Emile J. Petroff, Charles B. Salter and Jesse R. Crawford, convicted in Dauphin county of corrupt solicitation. As these parties have not yet been sentenced, it is considered an unusual proceeding, but it is done with a view to discounting the future and to be prepared on the day of sentence, March 29th. The next meeting of the Board will be held on Tuesday, and the April meeting on the third Tuesday of that month. To consider these cases, a special session must be held which the counsel having the applications in charge, confidently expect will be done. They also have strong hopes of securing the pardons.

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

Public Opinion on the Cameron-Wallace Coalition.

[Easton Daily Argus.]

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY.

The confirmation of James N. Kerns as United States marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania was a surprise to the people generally in view of the fact that Senator Wallace had shown how Kerns had prostituted his position to serve political ends. Kerns had been "smoked out" by a Committee of which Senator Wallace was Chairman, and it was proven beyond a doubt that he had been the leader of the rounders and ballot-box stuffers in Philadelphia. Notwithstanding the conclusive proof of his guilt he is confirmed, and that too by a Democratic Senate, which Senator Wallace might easily have prevented. This singular behavior on the part of Pennsylvania's Senator has aroused the people from one end of the Commonwealth to the other, and the Democratic press has, almost with one accord, denounced the course of William A. Wallace in this matter. Not only the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, whosent him to Washington, but the people irrespective of party, who believe in pure elections, have a right to feel aggrieved by this unaccountable, unexplainable action of Senator Wallace, especially as he had himself shown up Kerns' disgraceful prostitution of his office to partisan uses, and put on the records of the Senate testimony disclosing the infamous character of many of the Marshal's deputies and the purposes of their appointment at the election in 1878. He had written many letters to Democrats in various parts of the State, protesting his opposition to Kerns while all along he was either making no opposition or secretly helping him.

To account for this course of Senator Wallace it is charged that he has made a bargain with Don Cameron to secure a re-election to the Senate at the expiration of his present term. The *Commonwealth*, published at Philadelphia, says that during the coming autumn Mr. Wallace is to control the Democratic campaign through the State Committee and give away the electors and the State ticket, while Cameron is to give away enough close legislative districts to give the Democrats such a majority in the lower House as they had in 1875-76; and this legislature is to re-elect Wallace.

This is a serious accusation by a Democratic journal against a Democratic Senator from its State, and Mr. Wallace owes it to himself and his constituents to plead to the charge. It will not do for him to send out circulars charging the story to the enmity of his opponents, nor for his personal organ—the *Harrisburg Patriot*—to attempt to shift the responsibility on others. The Democratic party has a right to place Mr. Wallace on the witness stand and to ask him whether he is guilty according to the *Commonwealth's* indictment.

A failure or neglect on his part to deny the charge in the most positive terms will convince the people that his skirts are not clean, and that Marshal Kerns' confimation was allowed to secure favors from the Cameron crowd.

THE TILDEN CLUB.

Scathing Denunciation of Senator Wallace.

The Tilden Club met on Thursday evening and adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

WHEREAS, The investigation made by a committee of the United States Senate in 1879 developed the fact that the Deputy Marshals paid out of the United States Treasury were selected from the lowest criminal classes in the city of Philadelphia to bludgeon and intimidate honest voters to aid in fraud instead of preventing it.

WHEREAS, The United States Marshal who appointed these deputies, one Jas. N. Kerns has been recently appointed United States Marshal by the fraudulent President at the instance of Don Cameron: and now by the aid of our Democratic United States Senator, Wm. A. Wallace, the nomination of Kerns has been confirmed by the Senate, to manipulate elections and brow-beat the Democracy for four more years with his disreputable founder Marshals, and the nomination of Democratic United States Supervisors have been rejected, while the nominations of Republican United States Marshals have been confirmed: therefore,

Resolved, That this action of Senator William A. Wallace merits the contempt and denunciation of every honest Democrat; that his Senatorial career, about to terminate, has been very unsatisfactory to the Democrats of Allegheny county, who had so much to do with his election, his aping Cameron method by his corrupt trades with the Cameron power to place his friends in office at the expense of the Democratic party bodes no good, and is repugnant to the expressed wishes and sentiments of the Democracy of this State.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Iron City Tilden Club that these resolutions of censure be passed and forwarded to him at Washington: that Wallace means Cameron and Cameron means Wallace; that corrupt trades are demoralizing to Democracy.

Resolved, That no man sympathizing with Wallace be selected to represent Allegheny county in the coming Democratic State Convention.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each Democratic United States Senator and every Democratic member from Pennsylvania.

There being no further business the Club now adjourned.

SHERMAN'S AMBITION.

His Explanation of His Candidacy for the Presidency.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The following letter, received by M. L. Scudder, of this city, explains itself:

"WASHINGTON, March 10.—*My Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 7th inst., in which you express your strong dissent to my retiring from the Presidential race, is received. I never for a moment have contemplated such a course, and the rumor you speak of was, no doubt, promptly denied. The first public mention of my candidacy was in the inference drawn from my letter to the Hon. Mr. Haskins of New York, in which I stated what I would seek to do in case of my nomination and election. Since that time I have been considered by the public as a candidate, and have so regarded myself, with the purpose neither to press any one to support me, nor to decline such friendly aid as is offered me. This position I intend to occupy to the end. I do not think it necessary for me to belittle, and arraign General Grant, Senator Blaine, nor any one else, nor will I use my official position to promote my candidacy.

"Very truly yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

Beauregard's Defence a Success.

When the case of the interference of the Post-office Department with the Registered Letter and Postal Order mail addressed to the Louisiana State Lottery Company or to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or the same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., came up, General G. T. Beauregard, one of the Commissioners on behalf of the State of Louisiana, so ably defended the pet institution of the Crescent City that the Postmaster General has rescinded his order of interference in time for the next drawing, April 13th. WW

WASHINGTON.

Senator Wallace Issues a Circular on the Kerns Case.

His Work for the Ring Contractors Successfully Accomplished.

The Tariff Business to be Considered by the Ways and Means Committee.

Another Senatorial Scandal Added to the Long List.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHBURNE-DONNELLY.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—W. D. Washburne, who secured his certificate to Congress in Minnesota by wholesale bribery and corruption, is using the same methods to keep the seat which rightfully belongs to Donnelly, his contestant. Manning, of the Election Committee, says he made a square offer of money to one of his Democratic colleagues on that committee. He is said to have $100,000 to spend to retain the seat. The committee will probably report to-morrow to unseat him, but Springer, Phister Speer and Clark of the committee will not vote to seat Donnelly, so that that the case will likely go the people for a new election.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1880.

HALL AND M'CORMICK.

Marshal Hall and District Attorney McCormick are here to secure funds from the Attorney General to hold the session of the District Court at Williamsport in June, so they say.

RIVER AND HARBORS.

The Sub-Committee of the House Commerce Committee in charge of the River and Harbor bill, have agreed to report $200,000 for the Great Kanawha, $100,000 for New River and $41,500 for the Guyandotte, all in West Virginia. The Allegheny river gets $20,000.

THE "POST'S EXPOSURE OF THE CAMERON-WALLACE CLIQUE.

The article in yesterday's POST exposing the Cameron-Wallace combination excited much comment here, and is endorsed by the majority of the Democratic Delegation in Congress. The Wallace strikers, like Pete Pierce, are indignant. It is admitted by the Wallace men here that the Allegheny county delegation to the State Convention will be solid for Tilden,

KELLOGG-SPOFFORD.

The action of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, in reporting in favor of Spofford settles Kellogg's case. Kellogg must go and Spofford will get the seat to which he was elected.

WALLACE HIES HIMSELF HOMEWARD.

After championing the contractors in the Star Service, Mr. Wallace retired to Clearfield county to be absent for some days. He was the advocate of the ring contractors on the floor of the Senate yesterday and to-day. T. H.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WALLACE'S CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1880.

William A. Wallace, it is understood, has had printed a large number of circulars and is having them circulated in Pennsylvania where they "will do the most good," or where it is supposed they will, setting forth that he opposed the nomination of Kerns as U. S. Marshal of Philadelphia in the Judiciary Committee. I understand that the circulars start out with a request to Senators McDonald and Garland, the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee, for a copy of his correspondence with the committee on the subject, and their reasons for approving the nomination. Senators McDonald and Garland answer by sending the correspondence and say that they reported favorably upon the nomination of Kerns because his confirmation was opposed upon political grounds alone, and they were satisfied that he was not vindictive, and his action on election day not censurable. The correspondence alluded to is a letter from Mr. Wallace to Senator Thurman, transmitting a copy of the testimony taken by the Senate Committee in regard to the character and behavior of Kerns' "rounders," and advising the rejection of the appointment. Another letter from Mr. Wallace is to Senator Bayard, in which he says, "I write to earnestly urge his (Kerns') rejection." The circular is regarded here as a very lame attempt on Wallace's part to rid himself of the odium he finds is being heaped upon him for his failure to have Kerns rejected by the Senate. Every one understands that if Wallace had wanted the Senate to refuse to have Kerns confirmed, his wish would have been granted. Possibly Wallace may have opposed Kerns in the committee, but the crushing fact still remains that he did not oppose the nomination in the Senate when he knew he could have defeated it.

Senator Thurman, unlike Wallace, who causes the Democrats nominated for Census Supervisors to be rejected, says that the Senate will continue to reject the names of partisan Republicans named for Ohio as often as they are sent in.

ANOTHER SCANDAL.

Washington delights in a fresh scandal. This one affects the wife of Christiancy, Minister to Peru. Mrs. Christiancy left her husband some time ago, and now lives with her mother in this city. About a year ago Mrs. Christiancy's name was bandied about in connection with a well known member of Congress, and fresh suspicions have now been aroused. Christiancy is expected home soon to make application for a divorce.

THE STAR SERVICE BILL.

The Senate passed the Star Service Deficiency bill to-day with an additional amount recommended by Wallace in the interest of the contractors and without the censure or restrictions reported by the Committee. Beck made a manly fight, but his Democratic colleagues, like Wallace and Maxey of Texas, united their votes with the Republicans in favor of the steal. Speaker Randall will appoint a Conference Committee that will stand by the action of the House in limiting the rapacity of Brady and his pet contractors.

MORGAN GETS HIS COMMISSION.

Elliott S. N. Morgan of New Castle, Pa., new Secretary of Wyoming Territory, was here to-day and got his commission. He leaves for Cheyenne about the first of April.

JESSIE RAYMOND AFTER HILL.

A sensation was created to-day by Jessie Raymond, the woman who sued Senator Hill for seduction, who came to the Senate reception room to-day with an infant in her arms and insisted upon seeing Hill. She loitered about until Kellogg went out and persuaded her to leave. T. H.

[By Associated Press.]

INVADING INDIAN TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day received a telegram from Los Pinos agency, dated March 14, stating that a number of parties have already staked placer claims and taken up ranches on the reservation, and others are preparing to follow. The telegram says: The next two weeks will see the reservation swarming with trespassers, and a conflict is inevitable. The agent concludes his dispatch with a request that troops be ordered to the reservation for the purpose of protecting the Utes.

This matter was the subject of consideration at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and later Secretary Schurz had a conference on the subject with Ouray and the Ute Chiefs now here awaiting the action of Congress on their agreement with the Government relative to ceding their reservation. It was decided at this conference that in order to influence their nation against hostilities that the Ute Chiefs should leave at once for Colorado. This afternoon the following order was issued:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1880.

It having been brought to the attention of the Interior Department that persons are now entering the Ute Reservation in the State of Colorado for the purpose of locating ranches and mineral claims, notice is hereby given that such claims will not be recognized by the Interior Department, as the lands embraced within said reservation are not now public lands of the United States, and no location made thereon can be or will be recognized as legal, except those made after the lands shall have been regularly restored to the public domain.

[Signed.] C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

The Secretary has also addressed a communication to the Indian Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives informing them of the threatened difficulty, and urging prompt action upon the pending agreement. It is said at the War Department that troops are now stationed at convenient points near the reservation, and if it is deemed necessary can be readily called into service to keep off the invaders and preserve the peace. It is understood a proclamation will be issued if the invasion continues.

TARIFF CONSIDERATION.

The action of the Committee on Ways and Means in adopting the resolution to devote next week to a disposition of bills relating to changes in the tariff, now pending before it, does not mean reconsideration of matters that have already been disposed of, such as the bill to reduce the duty on steel rails, which has been indefinitely postponed, and the bill fixing the duty on malt at thirty-five cents per bushel of thirty-four pounds, which has been recommended for passage, but it refers to propositions to revise the sugar tariff laws, to reduce the duty on paper and pulp, to remove the duty on salt, and to reimpose the duty on quinine. These bills will be taken up in the order in which they are named, but it is not probable that any of them will be favorably considered unless it be the sugar bill, and in that case the member who reports it will be instructed not to admit any amendments except such as are authorized by the Committee, in order that general tariff legislation may be prevented. But this will be very risky business, as a majority of the House can vote down the previous question, and open the avenue for an unlimited number of amendments.

FOOD FOR IRELAND.

Congressman Levi P. Morton of New York, has offered to furnish one-fourth of a cargo of provisions to be carried to Ireland, provided other parties will make up the balance. The New York *Herald* is understood to have received an anonymous gift of another quarter of a cargo from a wealthy resident of New York. The Navy Department gives notice that the steamer Constellation is ready to receive contributions at the New York Navy Yard. Flour, meal, pork, bacon, hams, potatoes, turnips and non-perishable articles of food will be received.

THE RIVAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The petition of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company vs. the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the American Union Telegraph to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, came up for hearing yesterday before Judge Hoger, and was postponed until the 23d inst. The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company asked for a temporary order restoring to it the connections it had on February 29, before the agreement with the American Union Telegraph Company went into effect, which order the Court refused to allow.

HOW'S THIS?

The House Committe on Railways and Canals agreed to give the San Antonio and Mexican Border Railroad a subsidy of $12,000 per mile for building a postal and military road from San Antonio to Laredo, on the Rio Grande, a distance of 160 miles. This action was taken in the face of the proposition of the Corpus Christi, San Diego & Rio Grande Railway Company to build the same road for $8,000 per mile, accompanied by a bond for $500,000 for the faithful performance of the work.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day decided to report favorably upon the House joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to organize a board to inquire into the present condition of the double-turreted eighteen monitors, and the propriety and cost of completing the vessels. The committee will, however, recommend the adoption of the amendment providing that the board may be selected from the active or retired list, and of any rank.

THE UTE INQUIRY.

Ouray, this morning before the House Committee on Indian Affairs, testified in the Spanish language as to the facts which had come to his knowledge in reference to the White river massacre. He stated that prior to the trouble which had arisen between Agent Meeker and the Indians relative to ploughing up of their pasture lands, no dissatisfaction had been felt by the Indians toward the government. He knew nothing personally about either the fight with Thornburg or the killing of Meeker and his employes, nor did he know how many Utes had been engaged in either of those transactions, but he denied that any but White river Utes had been implicated. The examination was postponed till to-morrow, the committee desiring to listen to the debate upon the Deficiency bill. Ouray stated he was very anxious to return to his people and report the arrangements and agreements entered into between himself and Secretary Schurz, and was assured the committee will endeavor not to detain him more than two days, but the committee had already waited six weeks pending negotiations with the Interior Department and could not well close up their investigation without a hearing.

CAUSE OF THE COLORED EXODUS.

The Exodus Committee commenced the examination of R. B. Avery of Bay St. Louis, Miss., formerly editor of the *Sea and Coast Republican*, and for several years special agent of the Southern Claims Commission. A very went to Mississippi from Indiana in 1865, and has resided there since. Regarding the causes of the colored exodus, he testified he thought it was owing to a general feeling of insecurity for life and property among the colored people South. Another thing that created a desire on the part of both sexes to leave was the insecurity of colored women from immoral importunities from white men. This, he said, was frequently complained of by colored men, especially husbands and fathers. These and various causes created a strong desire on the part of the colored race to emigrate.

A FAIR trial only is needed to convince the most skeptical that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will accomplish all that is claimed for it. &w

EVENTS ABROAD.

China Making Extensive Warlike Preparations.

An Animated Sitting of the Italian Parliament.

Trouble in the Ranks of the Irish Nationals.

Nihilists' Declarations and Proposed Reforms in Russia.

CHINA.

THE CHINESE EMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA TO BE DECAPITATED.

SHANGHAI, March 17.—It is reported on the best authority that the Pekin authorities have condemned Chung How, the late Embassador to Russia, to death. He was originally suspended on the pretext that he had returned without Imperial permission. The Six Boards and the Nine Courts, and other judicial bodies at Pekin, were instructed to inquire into his conduct while conducting the Mission, and particularly into the question whether any part of the five million tools, to the payment of which he pledged the Imperial Treasury, had found their way into his own pocket. His stipulations were recited by the Board and held by them to be unpatriotic and prejudicial to the dignity of China.

Shrewd judges believe that the Emperor has been advised that the Kuldja indemnity is too great, and that the best way to avoid paying is to withhold the ratification of the treaty. Chung How is made the scapegoat.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The decision that reaches here to-day carries with it grave complications between China and Russia, for the Czar will resent the severe punishment of the Envoy. Indeed, it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the gravity of the situation. A sudden warlike spirit seems to have gained possession of the Chinese people. On all sides there are symptoms of a coming struggle, before which all the wars of the Empire will fade into insignificance. The Green-banner army is being carefully trained in the principles of European tactics. Their spears and match-locks are being replaced by rifles. The bamboo lances of the cavalry are giving place to the orthodox sabers of British troopers. The Governors General of the eighteen Provinces of the Empire have been charged with special military commissions, and new powers are conferred on the members of their staff. A general inspection has been ordered by the War Minister, the accounts of the War Department overhauled, and the defense of the coasts strengthened. A number of foreign drill masters have been brought to Tienstan, which is the principal garrison town of the Empire. Preparations are being already made for calling out the irregular volunteers, who are only mustered in the gravest crisis of the State. In a word, the Flowery Land has awoke from its torpor, and seems determined to take a foremost part in the stirring events of the time.

ITALY.

A LIVELY SITTING OF PARLIAMENT.

ROME, March 17.—During a speech in the Italian Chamber of Deputies last evening, Premier Cairoli inquired whether the Cabinet of the Right displayed great political wisdom in 1870, when they announced they would respect the convention with France, guaranteeing the integrity of the Papal territory only a few days before the force of events drove them into Rome. Lanza, Premier, when Rome was occupied by the French, denied his Government took that step unwillingly. A scene of wild confusion and uproar ensued. Furious attacks were bandied between the Right and Left, drowning the voice of the speakers. The declarations of Lanza, Sella and Visconti Venoita included some curious revelations regarding the Government's course towards France and the Pope, and respecting the September Convention. Crispi asserted there were differences of opinion in Lanza's Cabinet about occupying Rome. Lanza denied this absolutely, but Sella confirmed it, almost occasioning a quarrel between Lanza and Sella. The sitting was one of the most sensational in the annals of the Italian Government.

Signor Sella has summoned a meeting of the members of the Right to-morrow to elect a leader in his stead who is unfettered by his antecedents on the great tax question.

RUSSIA.

NIHILISTS REPUDIATING THE ATTEMPT ON GEN. MELIKOFF'S LIFE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—General Louis Melikoff continues to absorb all the powers of the Empire. He has virtually suppressed the celebrated third section of the Chancellerie. He has replaced Gourko and Zouroff, and has considerably diminished the attributes of their successors.

All the Embassadors and Consuls at St. Petersburg have received from the Directing Committee of the Nihilists a printed declaration, in which the latter repudiate the attempted assassination of General Melikoff. The declarations add that the man had really proposed to them to kill General Melikoff, and that if the idea of assassination had really originated with the Nhilists it would have been effectively carriedout, their measures being taken to insureunfailing success.

Prince Orloff, the Russian Embassador at Paris, has secured apartments here at the Hotel de l'Europe for several months.

The Executive Commission will be divided into two parts, one to suppress revolution and the other to inquire into the political condition of the Empire. This investigation will probably last several months, and only when its labors are concluded will the large changes be initiated.

FRANCE.

FURTHER REASONS WHY PRINCE ORLOFF LEFT PARIS.

PARIS, March 17.—The newspapers of this city state Prince Orloff departs Saturday, and does not contemplate returning except to present letters of recall. Since Monday Count Kapnist has acted as Russian charge D'Affaires. If Prince Orloff finally relinquishes his post it will be more the result of his own wish than the action of Russia. Even if he does not return to Paris the absence of any Russian Ambassador must be regarded as merely temporary.

POSSIBILITIES OF A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FERRY BILL.

LONDON, March 17.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says it is possible the difficulties in the way of applying the Ferry Education bill will compel the government to submit a new bill.

Thanks to the vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. Ferry will escape for the present from the resignation which is ultimately inevitable.

IRELAND.

TROUBLE IN THE RANKS OF THE NATIONALS.

LONDON, March 17.—There is internecine trouble in the ranks of the Irish Nationals, and their organization is falling to pieces. Their only hope is the ability of Parnell to hold the warring factions together. His utterances during the campaign will be closely watched, and, if he disseminates doctrines which can possibly be construed as treasonable, he will undoubtedly be arrested.

PARNELL ON AMERICAN OPINION.

DUBLIN, March 17.—Lord Mayor Gray has declined to contest the city for Parliament.

Parnell writes from Iowa: The general verdict of the American opinion throughout the Union is overwhelmingly in favor of a radical change in the Irish land system. A permanent organization in America is prepared to support the Land League financially and morally. Such an awakening has come upon our exiled countrymen as is impossible for those who have not witnessed it to imagine.

DISTRESS INCREASING IN DONEGAL.

Bishop Logue, Chairman of the Donegal Central Relief Committee, asking further aid, states there are 73,000 individuals in Donegal needing relief; that the distress is increasing, and will not decrease until August. A grant of two thousand pounds was made for Donegal. One hundred thousand dollars from Canada is to be applied in the reproductive works, such as providing boats, nets, etc., for fishing purposes.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE winter sowings of wheat in South Russia have suffered greatly from frost.

PRINCESS FREDERICA of Hanover, will, it is announced, shortly be married to Baron Denowel Rammuegeu.

AN authentic letter from the Pope to the Archbishop of Cologne confirms the Vatican's conciliatory policy with Germany.

THE rumor is revived, and credited in influential circles, that the Duke of Connaught is to succeed the Duke of Marlborough as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at Dublin.

THE Austrian lower House of Reichstag passed by a vote of 149 to 139 the credit for thirty million florins in gold rentes asked for by the Government for the expenses of the current year. The Minister of Finance suggested that the vote on the question of confidence be deferred until the budget is introduced.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Its Opening Attack on the Sinners of New York.

Streets and Saloons Invaded With Indifferent Success.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Army of Salvation, recently arrived from England, began its warfare upon sin and Satan on this side of the Atlantic yesterday morning. The army had been weakened numerically by the departure of Lieutenants Price and Evans for Philadelphia, so that its effective strength consisted of General Railton, Captain Emma Westbrook and Lieutenants Elizabeth Frances Morris, Alice Coleman, Elizabeth Pearson and Ann Shaw. It was the original intention to hold a meeting in Union square, but the Police Commissioners refused permission, so that at the last moment it was decided to begin work in the streets. Arrangements had been perfected for the holding of a meeting in the afternoon at the Hudson River Mission Hall, Twenty-ninth street, near Ninth avenue, and in the evening at Harry Hill's Theatre, in Houston street. The army was strengthened in the afternoon and evening services by the presence of Mr. Jeffray Boyle, who is an officer of the main army in England, and who has come over to render what assistance may lie in his power.

The order to march from their headquarters, the Pickwick Lodging House, in Liberty street, was given about ten o'clock in the morning.

The first attack was made on rather a hard looking citizen by the General and two of the sisters who were with him.

"Are you on your way to heaven?" the General asked.

"Well, I don't know; I wasn't exactly thinking of going there right way," was the citizen's reply, as he thrust his hands into his trousers pockets and puffed away at a cheroot.

"But you know you can never get there if you do not start. Won't you start just now?"

"Yes, but you see a good many start, but fail to connect."

"True; but Jesus says that every one can get to heaven if they will only try. Won't you try to-day, brother?" and with an invitation to be present at the afternoon meeting this portion of the army moved on.

The General appreciating the fact, probably, that he was a sowing seed on stony ground, uttered a prayer for their salvation and withdrew. Barrooms on both sides of the street were visited, entrance being made easy by reason of the front doors being unlocked. This was a fair sample of the mornings work, invading liquor stoors and barber shops, and stopping on the streets to converse with them. Their uniforms and methods of doing business attracted attention, but this is to be expected.

The evening campaign was held at Harry Hill's variety theater. Outside handbills were freely distributed with the startling announcement: "The Army of Salvation will attract the Kingdom of the Devil at Harry Hill's Theatre. Admission, twenty-five cents. Not a cent of the money goes to any member of the Army." The Army filed in on the stage and took the chairs assigned to them. The house was crammed, and people—mostly men—were standing up three feet deep in the galleries, but the best of order prevailed. The services were opened by singing.

Between the singing of each verse Gen. Railton exhorted, taking the words of a line or two for his text, and begging the audience "if they never prayed in their lives before to pray now," knelt down in the centre of the stage, the female lieutenants kneeling, but in various and curious positions, in a semicirle behind him. Each of the women then prayed in turn, during which time the General, who remained on bended knees, his body swaying to and fro, first one arm working and then the other, continually ejactulated, "Amen!" and "Hallelujah!"

The women lieutenants read over verses of hymn and exhorted in turns, but the language used was commonplace, the similes far fetched, and as a matter of fact the appeals made were far less calculated to be effective that can be heard at any love feast or experience meeting on any evening in a score of churches in this city. It was unfortunate also that their pronunciation of certain words and the almost universal dropping of the aspirate, which, in their exhortations, brought smiles to the faces more often than tears to the eyes of the audience.

A Cataract Operation Performed on a Flying Visit.

Last Fourth of July, Dr. Sadler, the Oculist of Pittsburgh, made a trip to Greenville, Pa., to visit some of his old patients and friends. Mr. J. D. Bentley of Sugar Grove, Mercer county, who had a cataract in each eye, heard of the Doctor's arrival in the neighborhood, hunted him up, and desired him to perform an operation on his eye there. The doctor explained the danger of operating, and then leaving him, and urged him to come to his infirmary in Pittsburgh. Mr. Bentley would take no denial, and said he would assume all the risks. It being late, a dim light made it very difficult to operate. No anæsthetic was administered and without assistance, the Doctor cut the eye open one-third its diameter on the upper side, and soon had the cataract on the table, the lids closed and the operation finished without a word or motion from the patient. The operation was so neatly and skillfully performed that no pain or inflammation followed. With a cataract glass he now sees to read or do anything else as well as ever.

HON. JOHN M. PALMER.

He Launches Out as a Democratic Candidate for President

In a Powerful Speech to the Citizens of Springfield, Ills.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., March 17.—The Hon. John M. Palmer club held a public meeting to-night at the Court house, which was crowded with citizens of Springfield, irrespective of party, and those Democrats from abroad now in the city.

Ex-Governor John M. Palmer delivered an extended address, at which he accepted the position of candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. He said he did not disparage or antagonize any of the great men mentioned for the position, and would pledge the support of the club and the Democracy of Saangamon and Illinois in support of the Democratic nominee whoever he may be. He said "we will labor with most earnest—to make the union of States perpetual, the Constitution and laws supreme, and the rights and liberties of every human being within the limits of the Union under their benign rule. I do not say, and would be irrepressibly sad, if I believed the Democrats alone are attached to the principles of Republican liberty, but I am compelled to declare the great body of the Republican party are so blinded by the prejudices engendered by the civil war, and persistently kept alive by their leaders that they do not see that while they are aiding to subject the country to the despotic will of a reckless political majority, they are subverting the liberties of all. It was palpable in 1872 that Gen. Grant was unequal as well as indifferent to the civil duties of the Chief Magistracy. It was then foreseen by the thoughtful that if he were re-elected his second term would be characterized by corruption and profligacy. The Republican party was invited by Greeley and Sumner and Schurz and Trumbull and others who were amongst the founders of the party to resist Grantism, which was then, as now, a well defined and dangerous element in American politics. It refused to oppose Grant and he was re-elected, and his second administration affords abundant material for chapters disgraceful to that American character. If I had the selection of the Republican condidate for the Presidency I would choose General Grant."

He alluded to Blaine and Secretary Sherman and Washburne in terms of reproach for their delinquencies in various reports as citizens.

He referred to the doctrine of State sovereignty as the bulwark of the nation, and concluded as follows: "But while we contend for the maintenance of the rights and powers of States, we must not forget that the Government, created by the Constitution of the United States, was established by our fathers in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure blessings of liberty to the American people forever. The objects of the Government are national, and it was designed to effect national ends alone. That Government, its powers rightly understood, ought not to be, and is not, an object of jealousy to the Democratic party. In my judgment the contest of 1880 is not less important than that of 1860, and I may be permitted, in the presence of this club, to say that as in 1860, and the subsequent years of our great national struggle in resistance to secession, I gave my best efforts in the cause of federal union, I am now prepared to unite with the great Democratic party and exert myself with equal energy and no less zeal to support the right of the people to the blessings of a regulated constitutional liberty."

KEARNEY SQUELCHED.

Sentenced Six Months for Using Threatening Language.

General Feeling of Gratification Among the Citizens In Consequence.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The Police Judge this morning sentenced Dennis Kearney to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars. The magnitude of the sentence was a surprise to Kearney, who had expected to get off with a nominal punishment. It is probable he will take the case to the Supreme Court on a *habeas corpus*.

In passing sentence on Kearney, the Judge said it was not his duty to punish the prisoner for similar offenses in the past, but to confine himself strictly to the consideration of the present case. He would pass judgment without prejudice, feeling or vindictiveness, but the sentence he would impose would indicate his estimate of the gravity of the offense. He then passed sentence as before stated. Kearney received his sentence in silence, but his features expressed the utmost surprise and indignation. He had previously stated he expected to get off with a fine of twenty dollars or thereabouts, and after leaving the Court room he freely expressed his anger and chagrin, denouncing the penalty as outrageous, and claiming that he would beat it. Probably in the expectation of a nominal sentence, his counsel had neglected to demand a jury trial, and having no recourse in that direction, he at once filed an appeal to the Superior Court, furnishing bonds in the sum of $3,000. On the street many expressions of gratification at Judge Rix's action are heard on all sides.

AGAINST THE MACHINE.

A Cameron Revolt and a Successor for Wallace.

LANCASTER, March 17.—Petitions have been circulated during the last two weeks among the Republican voters in Lancaster county, obtaining thousands of signatures, to a demand that the Chairman of the Republican County Committee should call the committee together in time to arrange for the primary meetings at such a date as to admit of the election of delegates to the National Convention. Feeling this pressure, the chairman called the committee together, and the meeting took place in the Grand Army Hall yesterday morning. The attendance was very large, nearly ever district being represented, A motion of J. W. Johnson, Esq., to fix the date of the primary meetings for Saturday, May 22, was unanimously adopted. An amendment offered by Captain McMellen, that the chairman of the committee be directed to issue a call for primary meetings to nominate county officers, and at the same time elect two delegates and two alternates to the Chicago Convention, and that the voters express a preference for President; said expression of preference to be regarded as instructions to the delegates, was adopted by a vote of 39 yeas to 1 nay; a number of the members declining to vote.

Another victory for the people was found in the resolution of the Hon. John M. Stehman—which was adopted—directing the Chairman of the County Committee to place the names of prominent persons mentioned for United States Senator on the ticket, so that the voters might express their choice, and that the Senators and Representatives regard this expression as an instruction to vote for the man having the largest number of votes.

It was a good day's work for the people, as against the "machine" managers, and in the language of E. K. Martin, Esq., on the floor of this morning's convention, "it means the emancipation of the Republican voters of Lancaster county from the rule of the politicians."

THE PARDON BOARD.

How Allegheny County Cases Were Disposed Of.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 17.—The Board of Pardons adjourned at half past one o'clock. Henry Wise, the Baber murderer, was refused a commutation of the death sentence. The case of Frank Small, murderer, Allegheny, was held under advisement. Wm. Scott, of Lackawanna, who is confined in the penitentiary for killing a Molly Maguire, was refused a pardon. The following pardons were granted: Albert Lincoln, Allegheny, burglary; James Gest, Allegheny, burglary; Milton Matthews, Allegheny, perjury; David McKelvy, larceny, Crawford; John A. Rodgers, Philadelphia, murder in the second degree.

The following Pittsburgh cases were refused a pardon: John H. Burdell, burglary; Menzel Wesley, felonious assault; James M. Phillarny, larceny, etc.; James Connors, burglary; Chas. Bach, assault with intent to rob; George Seyfert, manslaughter; Samuel McMasters, abortion; Albert Andrews, receiving stolen goods. The case of Mary Newbell, abortion, was held under advisement. William St. Clair, unlawful wounding, was granted a rehearing, and his case will come up before the next Board.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Desperate Affray Between Two Braddock Boys.

John Hauck Probably Fatally Injured by John Cochran.

John Cochran, aged between thirteen and fourteen years, was struck on the head with a coupling pin by John House Hauck, on the Pennsylvania railroad, about one mile east of Turtle creek, Tuesday afternoon, and was probably fatally injured. Both boys were employed at the Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddocks. Yesterday they started to walk to Wall's station. On the way Hauck asked Cochran for a chew of tobacco. The latter handed him a piece of tobacco, whereupon Hauck returned it with an insulting remark. Cochran retorted, words ran high and finally Hauck struck Cochran on the leg with a stone. Cochran then seized a coupling pin, and running after Hauck, struck him a furious blow on the head. Hauck fell to the railroad insensible, and Cochran very much frightened, ran away.

Soon afterwards the Walls accommodation train approached, and Engineer Levi Close discovered the injured boy lying near the track. The train was stopped, young Hauck was taken aboard, and the train proceeded towards Braddock. Hauck had so far recovered as to be able to tell the story of the affray, and the train had not proceeded far till Engineer Levi Close discovered Cochran walking along the track. As the locomotive reached him the engineer stopped the train, and Cochran was arrested, though not without some chase as he ran into the culvert. Young Hauck was taken to his home at Braddock and Cochran was brought to the Central Police Station. The coupling pin with which he struck Hauck and the cap worn by the latter, were also brought to the city and are now in the custody of Chief Police Pender. The top and the side of the cap are saturated with blood and the coupling pin also bears blood and hair. A hole was cut in the cap by the blow.

Young Hauck was attended by Dr. Green of Braddock. He was visited last evening by Chief Police Pender. His injury is serious, and he was still able to converse last evening. The doctor sewed up the wound. He was unable to tell whether Hauck can survive or not. It was clafned his skull was fractured by the blow.

Hauck's parents live at Braddock, and his father is employed at the Edgar Thomson steel works. Young Cochran is an orphan, but has a sister living in Allegheny City. He was taken out of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, on Tannehill street, some time ago, by Patrick Maloy of Braddock. Afterwards he found employment at the Edgar Thomson works, and for a time he has been boarding with Reese Jones, and subsequently with Thomas O'Brien, in the brick row near the stable where Samuel Hunter was murdered, and in which row Samuel Geisal boarded. He was interviewed yesterday afternoon, and told substantially the same story about the affray as that given above.

THE BUTLER MURDER.

Lefever Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BUTLER, PA., March 16, 1880.

Court reconvened at nine o'clock this morning. Considerable interest was felt in Judge Breden's charge, and a large number were present to hear it. The charge occupied about two hours.

At 11:10 A. M. the jury retired and at 3:05 P. M. they returned with a verdict of murder in the second degree. A motion for a new trial will be entertained on Tuesday next.

Nearly Another Mine Horror.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 16.—At the Hammond colliery, this morning just after the men had gone into the shaft to work, word came to the top that the gangways had caved in and imprisoned about twenty miners. The men in the adjacent breast came up as swifty as they could possibly be hoisted, while others descended to rescue their companions. After several hours' work all the men were released. Martin McDonald was found to be mortally injured, but his companions escaped with a few bruises. The wildest excitement prevailed for a time, and hundreds of frantic men, women and children gathered about the mouth of the slope.

Democratic State Convention.

The delegates to the several Democratic Conventions will meet on Tuesday, the 23d day of March, 1880, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Democratic State Convention, as follows:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Forty-second—At City Hall, Allegheny City, at 7:30 P. M.

Forty-third—At Select Council Chamber, Pittsburgh, at 7:30 P. M.

Forty-fourth—At Select Council Chamber, Pittsburgh, at 11 A. M.

Forty-fifth—At Salisbury Hall, Pittsburgh, South Side, at 11 A. M.

Each of said Conventions to elect one Senatorial delegate.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

First—At Common Council Chamber, Allegheny, at 7:30 P. M., to elect three Representative delegates.

Second—At Select Council Chamber, Pittsburgh, at 7:30 P. M., to elect two Representative delegates.

Third—At the Ralston School House at 7:30 P. M., to elect one Representative delegate.

Fourth—At the Court House at 11 A. M., to elect four Representative delegates.

Fifth—At the Court House at 11 A. M., to elect two Representative delegates.

Sixth—At Salisbury Hall, Pittsburgh, South Side, at 11 A. M., to elect two Representative delegates.

The primaries to be held on Saturday, March 20, 1880; in the cities between the hours of five and seven P. M., and in the country districts from three to six P. M.

By order of the Democratic County Committee. JOSEPH HAYS, Chairman.

C. H. WM. RUHR, Secretary.

Dr. Hartman.

Dr. Hartman, having again concluded to stay in Pittsburgh two weeks longer, has removed from the Seventh Avenue Hotel and taken rooms at the *St. Clair Hotel*, where he will remain until the 2d of April. His reason for having left the Seventh Avenue Hotel, is for the want of satisfactory waiting room for patients. He now has ample and pleasant waiting rooms at the *St. Clair Hotel* to accommodate all who wish to consult him. Among the many cases Dr. Hartman has operated upon since our last report we take pleasure in reporting the following: Mr. Abel Brown's daughter, ten years old, No. 252 Manhattan, Allegheny, Pa., whose eyes were very markedly crossed were straightened by means of a pair of glasses to the great delight of the parents. Mr. R. Hall of 40 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa., whose eyes were always crooked were straightened by Dr. Hartman in a minute. The sight which had been impaired is greatly improved and the result perfect. Charles A. Campbell, 116 Twenty-first street, Pittsburgh, South Side, had one eye greatly turned in nearly all his life. Dr. Hartman straightened it and the improvement is so great that his most intimate friends scarcely knew him. Mrs. F. Ament's daughter, 62 Fifteenth street, South Side, whose eyes were for many years greatly crossed were most satisfactorily straightened in one minute. Mr. James Williams, twenty-two years of age, 2620 Sarah street, South Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., had very crooked eyes for twenty years. They are now perfectly straight and his appearance perfect. Mr. George S. Getty, 137 Twentieth street, South Side, whose eyes were crossed all his life and had the sight of one greatly dimmed says Dr. Hartman straightened them and improved the sight. George Craig, 92 Diamond market, Pittsburgh, looks at you as straight as any one—a thing he never did before. Says he would not take a thousand dollars for what Dr. Hartman has done for him. Mr. A. McDonough's daughter, aged fifteen, had fits almost daily for ten years. She has been under treatment one month and has not had a spell since. Dr. Hartman is now treating about a dozen for fits, and none have had a spell since under his treatment. John Sohn's son, sixteen months old, No. 31 Diamond Square, Pittsburgh, Pa., was greatly disfigured by a hair lip. Dr. Hartman operated on it and the result is remarkable. In the course of a few months not even a scar will be left. Dr. Hartman is treating a number of cases of rupture, one of which, from this city, who took treatment immediately on his arrival, is getting along so nicely that he requested Dr. Hartman to refer all similar cases to him privately.

Miss Lizzie Gunkel, Monestry avenue, Twenty-seventh ward, South Side, respectfully invites all ladies having crooked eyes to come and see her.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

The difference between Hernia and Rupture explained, together with the varied kinds of Hernia and suitable surgical and mechanical treatment, with every sort of trusses, by DR. KEYSER, 240 PENN AVENUE. no24:d&W

DIED.

McCANDLESS—On Tuesday, March 16, 1880, at noon, WILLIE, only son of Alexander and Martha McCandless, aged sixteen years.

STOLZENBACH—Tuesday afternoon, March 16, 1880, CHARLES J. STOLZENBACH, aged forty-eight years.

GILLIGAN—On Tuesday, March 16, 1880, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at her late residence, Wyandotte street, Fourteenth ward, MARGARET, wife of M. K. Gilligan, aged fifty-one years.

FREIDHOFER—Tuesday morning, March 16, 1880, at 3:45 o'clock, MARGARET E. FREIDHOFER, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

HAFFEY—At the residence of her husband, No. 679 Penn avenue, on Wednesday morning, March 10, 1880, at 12:15 o'clock, MRS. MARY EMMA ANDERSON, wife of F. K. Haffey, aged thirty-four years and five months.

WILLIAMS—On Tuesday, March 9, 1880, at 4:30 o'clock, Mrs. JANE WILLIAMS, daughter of Robert and Mary Brown, aged twenty-six years, one month and two days.

MELLOR—On Thursday afternoon, March 11, 1880, at 4:15 o'clock, GERTRUDE, only daughter of Chas. C. and Laura Mellor, aged four years, one month and one day.

McCULLOUGH—At her residence, No. 208 Penn avenue, on Thursday, March 11, 1880, at 8:45 P. M., MRS. SUSAN M. CULLOUGH, relict of the late Michael McCullough, aged seventy-six years and ten days.

ELLIS—On Thursday evening, March 11, 1880 at 8:45 o'clock, HARRIE LE VAUGHN, second son of Chas. F. and Alice E. Ellis, in his 9th year.

KING—Suddenly, at his residence, Bellefield, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, March 11, at 3:30 A. M., Dr. JAMES KING, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

OMOHUNDRO—At her residence, No. 65 Gallagher street, Allegheny City, on Thursday, March 11, 1880, at 9:25 P. M., Mrs. CLARINDA B. OM

WASHINGTON.

No More Pennsylvania Democrats for Supervisors.

Newton Pettis to be Confirmed Judge to Fix Up a Republican Quarrel.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1880.

CONFIRMATION OF PETTIS.

The Cameron and Wallace coalition is broad enough to include Newton Pettis, late Minister to Bolivia, who has been appointed United States Judge in a western Territory. Senator Wallace says Pettis will be confirmed, and he bosses that part of all Pennsylvania appointments. This will leave Sam Dick, John M. Thompson and Dr. Roberts to fight the Congressional battle on the Republican side in Dick's district.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT CENSUS SUPERVISOR.

Mr. Jadvin, the Republican nominated for Census Supervisor in the Luzerne District, in place of Clark, Democrat, rejected because of the opposition of Wallace, will not be confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Hayes on Jadvin's rejection will send in another Republican. No more Democrats will be appointed for Pennsylvania Census Supervisors. Wallace is in a bad fix in this matter, and it it is doubtful if Cameron can help him in it, at the White House.

SENATORIAL SCANDALS.

Two other Southern Senators are threatened with exposure by females, who allege that they have been led away from paths of virtue. Kellogg says he will press the resolution to investigate the charge that he instigated Jessie Raymond to bring suit against Ben Hill.

ALECK. STEPHENS DENIES.

The Washington *Star* a few days ago contained a sensational story to the effect that Alex. H. Stephens had written a letter to Speaker Randall, complaining of discourteous treatment as a member of the House Committee on Rules and threatening to resign his seat in Congress. Mr. Stephens nails the statement as a lie out of whole cloth. N. H.

[By Associated Press.]

CAPTAIN EADS' GREAT SCHEME.

Captain J. B. Eads appeared before the Committee on the Inter-oceanic Canal yesterday morning, and continued his argument in support of his plan of an inter-oceanic ship railroad. He claimed there was no doubt in the world as to the practicability of a ship sustaining her own weight and the weight of her cargo unsupported by the surrounding water. To illustrate the strain which the sides of a ship could resist, he stated that were a vessel to be placed on a dock and her hold filled with water, no sailor living would have any fear of the water bursting out of the sides of the ship.

The Chairman—Could a ship so loaded be carried across a railroad, such as you propose, without bursting and without injury?

Captain Eads—Not a doubt of it in the world.

Mr. Singleton—If there was any danger of the sides of the ship bulging, in being damaged by land transfer, could not a very great support be diffused along the ship from the galleries of the cradle?

Captain Eads—Certainly; the cradle is designed to have a gallery of plate iron, and this could give great support if necessary; but it would be entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Turner—How would you support the track so as to make it permanent, under the immense weight of the ship and the cargo?

In reply to this question Captain Eads explained that if 1,200 wheels were placed under the car, 100 wheels to each rail, the strain upon the track would be comparatively slight.

Mr. Singleton—The greater the number of wheels the more equal the bearing upon the foundation?

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

A Democratic caucus committee, consisting of Senators Thurman, Bayard, Garland, Cockrell, Johnston and Morgan, held a long session yesterday afternoon upon the subject of providing some method of counting the electoral vote, but no conclusion was reached.

Opinions differed as to what is best to be done, but the action most likely to be taken is the revival of the joint rule that formerly governed the subject. The whole matter was very generally discussed, and the committee will come to some some conclusion at a meeting next week. Some of the committee are in favor of allowing the matter of counting the electoral vote to remain just as it is now.

THE DETROIT BRIDGE.

The Senate Committee heard further argument yesterday on the Detroit river bridge question. The committee room was crowded with persons interested. Congressman Hubbell and Capt. Judson and Charles Ely of Cleveland, argued against the proposed authorization on the ground that the bridge would obstruct the navigation of the great national highway of straits and thereby increase the rates of freight between the West and East for millions of tons of iron, ore, stone, lumber, wheat, etc., which are now transported by water route. Mr. Ely also presented to the Committee certified copies of remonstrances by the legislatures of Ohio and Wisconsin and by the Board of Trade of Cleveland, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh and Duluth. James D. Joy, of Detroit, on behalf of the delegation from Michigan, made an argument claiming the proposed bridge would practically be no obstruction to navigation and even if it should prove obstruction to some extent, the advantages that it would be to the West are of vastly greater consequence. He took the position that the railroads are much more important factors in the development of the West than any and all lines of water communication.

CURRENT TOPICS.

John B. Hawley has resigned the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, because, as a candidate for nomination to the office of Governor of Illinois, he felt it due to himself and friends to give more time to the canvass than he was able to do in office.

The letting of contracts for steamboat routes for the Southeast has been postponed until April 1, and bids will be received to that date.

A dispatch from Admiral Rogers, at Panama, reports the dismissal by the Peruvian authorities of the officers who arrested Assistant Surgeon Russell and Cadet Midshipman Gleunon, while on a leave of absence in the mountain village.

Capt. J. B. Eads this morning continued his argument in support of the plan of an Inter-Oceanic ship railroad.

Judge Hogner has refused to grant a new trial in the case of the negroes, Babe Bedford, Edward Queenan and Sandy Pinn, convicted of the murder of George Philip Hirth, on the evening of January 7th last, and sentenced them to be hanged on April 30th.

WHILE waiting for a Cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure all stubborn Coughs, and relieve any anxiety as to dangerous consequences. MWS

A Wonderful Place.

[Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.]

People here never weary of saying, "Leadville is a wonderful place." And indeed, it is a prodigy difficult to compass with full comprehension. We have to go around it and look at it from different points of view. For example—two years ago, *nothing*; now a city of 30,000 inhabitants, more voters than Denver can boast, good hotels, theatres, four daily papers, gaslights, water works, palatial stores, hoodlums and other metropolitan paraphernalia. Or, the impression is perhaps more satisfactory and filling as one enters the city through its barren and unpromising approaches. You leave Denver, the supposed jumping off place of civilization at night, and travel all night by rail, through mountain passes, through a country which, being asleep, you do not learn much about, but which, presumably, is sparsely, if at all, inhabited. Next morning—to describe the journey made two weeks ago by your correspondent—you take stage at the terminous of the railroad and ride fifty-five miles through a country which, it would appear, might have been left out of the world without loss. You seem to be travelling towards "the end of nowhere." There is a shanty here and there, and sometimes a small cluster of them. There are mule trains of freighters which sometimes block the road inconveniently. There are, at too short intervals, dead horses and mules lying by the roadside. At Holmes, ranch—place never to be forgotton—you stop for "dinner;" and in a miserable hovel you try to eat a most miserable counterfeit of a dinner, for which you pay 75 cents in solid coin. All through the day you go on through a dreary waste, and suddenly at night you are in a city! You are among gaslighted and crowded streets! In this nowhere towards which you have so laboriously toiled you find yourself "in crowded haunts of men." On the whole, I think that one who wishes to "dilate with the right emotion" over the wonders of this locality will be in the most proper mood of amazement and admiration as he permits himself to know where he is at the moment of his advent.

SUPPORTERS,

Trusses, Shoulder Braces.

The value of these appliances for the cure of disease and internal displacements is not as fully understood as it should be. Many persons comprehend without difficulty that where there is a giving way of the internal organism, some lateral or other support is needed to give aid and assistance until the natural parts which have been weakened, have resumed their accustomed tone and strength. This assistance is properly afforded by what is meant by supporters, and where a protrusion exists, by trusses. No more valuable adjunct can be used for the cure of disease and displacement than these trusses and supporters. Their use is indicated in all cases where medicine fails to reinstate the proper amount of power, and there are cases where all medication must totally fail, such for instance, of persons of weak and debilitated bodies, where the upper organs of the body press downwards, where their ligaments are weakened and the whole upper portion of the organs have a downward pressure; the stress in such cases is too much, not only for the organs above, but their descent and pressure upon those below, cannot help but do harm to those upon which this undue pressure is exerted, and thereby impair their functions. Supporters take off this strain, and allow nature to recover herself, sometimes without medicine, but whether with or without, the effect of medication will be more than doubled where supporters are used. So also with shoulder braces, which cannot fail to enlarge, give capacity to the chest, and in that way give greater freedom to the action of the lungs and fuller play to the motions of the heart, which, in many of these cases, is struggling in a fearful way to perform its proper duties to the animal body. If you take all undue pressure from it, lift up from below, you will relieve it of a great deal of unncessary work which is forced upon it, by evils not its own, but for which it has to bear the responsibility. All supporters, however, are not alike. DR. KEYSER has the best qualities that are made, not only of supporters, but also of shoulder braces and trusses. There is as much difference in them as there is in muslin or broadcloth, and if they are not properly made and adjusted, will frequently do more harm than good, and there is hardly a doubt but the bad repute into which these appliances have sometimes fallen is due to their faulty construction or ill adaptation. When they are properly applied, and in proper cases, and when the appliance itself is well made and suitable to the case, they will always do good. The Supporters I have made and apply, are the finest and best that can possibly be made out of the best materials that can be obtained. Their construction is such that they bring the pressure and support exactly where it should be. This is also true of my trusses and shoulder braces. There is no rupture that my trusses will not retain, and there are many ruptures that can be cured entirely.

I would advise all those who need any appliances of this sort to call at

DR. KEYSER'S OFFICE AND LABORATORY,
120 Penn avenue,
Corner Evans' alley.

WHILE the express agent at Sidney, Neb., was at dinner on Wednesday, his office was entered by a gang of robbers, who made off with $200,000 worth of gold bullion, just in from the Black Hills. The alarm was given, and a few hours later all but $13,000 worth of the metal was recovered, the thieves having hidden it in a coal pile not far away.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, have felt his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERAR, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*
oc4:13tWeow

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness**, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart health that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc4:1yW Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARMS —AND— **HOMES.**

On the Kansas Pacific Railway. 3,000,000 Acres for Sale in the **GOLDEN BELT**, 83 to 87 per acre. 11 per cent. Interest 20 to 50 bushels; Corn 40 to 100 bush. per acre. **No Manure needed.** Good climate, pure water, fine schools, churches, and good society. Railroad and market facilities excellent. Maps and full information **FREE.** Address **S. GILMORE,** Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYR. HYPOPHOS. FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. FELLOWS.

The power of arresting Diseases displayed by this preparation is honorably acknowledged by the Medical Faculty in every section where it has been introduced; and the large sale is the best guarantee of the estimation in which it is held by the public. This Syrup will cure Pulmonary Consumption in the first and second stages—will give great relief and prolong life in the third. It will cure Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and Coughs. It will cure all diseases originating from want of Muscular Action and Nervous Force. For the effect produced by **Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites** in Diseases of the Lungs, the inventor is permitted to refer to the Medical Gentlemen of St. John, N. B., whose signatures are attached hereto.

WILLIAM BAYARD, M. D.
EDWIN BAYARD, M. D.
THOMAS WALKER, M. D.
JOHN BERRYMAN, M. D., ED.
DR. JOHNSTONE, L. R. C. S., ED.
GEORGE KEATOR, M. D.
W. H. HARDING, M. R. C. S.
J. D. WHITE, M. D.
T. W. CARRITT, M. D.

I, AARON ALWARD, Mayor of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, having examined the signatures attached to the foregoing permit of reference, hereby certify that I believe them all genuine. I can also testify to the high therapeutical value of **Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites**, and consider it deserving of attention by the profession generally.

Great Seal. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal of Mayoralty, at the City of St. John, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Sold by Joseph Fleming, J. Henderson & Bro., Harris & Ewing, and Fahnestock, Ewing & Co. **Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per Bottle**
feb7:Wim

THE MILD POWER CURES!

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations..	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults..	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Billious Colic	25
6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomitting ..	25
7.	COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis.....	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache.	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11.	SUPPRESSED or PAINFUL Periods..	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods.....	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains....	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Chill, Fever, Agues	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding.....	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes..	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing.....	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing.....	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings.	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness..	50
25.	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions.....	50
26.	SEA SICKNESS, Sickness from riding.	50
27.	KIDNEY DISEASH.....	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges.	1 00
29.	SORE MOUTH, Canker.....	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed....	50
31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms..	50
32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation, etc.	1 00
33.	EPILEPSEY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1 00
34.	DIPHTHEKIA, ulcerated sore throat.	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions....	50

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions..... $10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and book. 6 00

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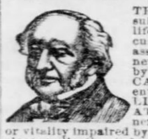

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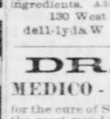

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Serious Facts and Danger Signals for the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

SENATOR WALLACE'S SPEECH.

DETAILING THE OPERATIONS AND CHARACTER OF KERNS' DEPUTIES.

[On the 29th of May, 1879, Senator Wallace made an elaborate and able speech in the U. S. Senate in denunciation of the Federal election law, and of the methods under it in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, by John I. Davenport, Marshal Kerns, and other partizan officeholders entrusted with the appointment and direction of Deputy Marshals. The annexed extract takes up the Senator's speech at the point he was showing these deputy Marshals had hardly any relation to elections at the South, but were intended to influence and control elections in the great Northern cities like New York and Philadelphia. We quote from the report of the speech in the Congressional *Record*. Said Senator Wallace:—EDS. POST.]

They do not seriously affect the people of the South; their objective points are the cities of the North. They are to be dominated and overridden by Federal power under this machinery in 1880, and New York and Cincinnati are the two focal points. Marshals are to be used as they were in 1878 in Philadelphia to enforce State restrictions and to compel the voter to obey State law as interpreted by Federal power. All of our safeguards are to bow to unconstitutional power in the hands of disreputable Marshals of the United States. A contrast of the number of Southern cities of over twenty thousand inhabitants with the number of cities of that class in the North shows plainly the purpose of the law.

Sixty-four cities of the North, with a total population of 7,547,795, and but ten cities of the South, with a total population of 539,500, are subject to "the universality of equal suffrage" as administered in "the National elections" through Marshals, Supervisors, and Federal troops.

BILL OF RIGHTS BROKEN DOWN.

Sixty-four cities in nineteen Northern States are to have the guarantees of the bills of rights and constitutions of their respective States violated and overthrown by military interference with the freedom of elections on the call of Marshals of the United States; to have their electors and election officials arrested on election day in violation of their guarantee that no one shall be arrested on election day except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace. The power given to these Marshals is to arrest, both with and without warrant, on election day, those whom they see fit; not this alone, but they may take the Judge of Election duly chosen and sworn from his place on election day, and thus dictate who shall conduct the election. This was in fact done by a Deputy Marshal in Philadelphia, in November, 1878, and yet there is a provision in the Constitution or Bill of Rights of each of the following named States which is in these or similar words:

"Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and going to and returning therefrom."

This is found in the constitutions of California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Connecticut.

NUMBER AND COST OF MARSHALS.

The number of these Marshals and Supervisors used in the past two elections may be some guide to the use intended to be made of them in the future, and I have here a table showing the number employed, where they were employed, and what we can learn they cost the people.

[Mr. Wallace here presented a table showing the number and cost of the Federal election officers at the Presidential election of 1876, and the Congressional election of 1878. It is not necessary we should reprint it. It shows 1,615 of these supervisors and Deputy marshals at Philadelphia in 1876, at a cost of $34,309 40, and a total expenditures in the United States for an army of 11,610 men, of $285,921 27. At the election of 1878, Mr. Wallace showed there were in Philadelphia 1,370 Federal supervisors and 773 Deputy marshals, costing $40,820. In 1878, when it was deemed necessary by the Republicans to make a big demonstration in Speaker Randall's district, there were 773 deputies appointed by Marshal Kerns as against 347 appointed for the Presidential election of 1876. The evidence taken by Mr. Wallace as the head of the Senate Committee showed these Deputy Marshals in 1878 were massed in the only Democratic Congressional district in the city. Mr. Wallace continued his speech as follows:—EDS. POST.]

CHARACTER, POLITICS, NECESSITY OF MARSHALS.

What is the character of the men thus appointed and paid by the Government? What are their politics? Is there a necessity for them? What has been their behavior?

Marshal Kerns of Philadelphia, testifies before a committee of the Senate that *he appointed seven hundred and seventy three Deputy Marshals in 1878 and that he thought there was no necessity for them in Philadelphia.* A sub-committee of that committee sat in Philadelphia two days in March, 1878, and in that time a large mass of testimony was taken. All of the Marshals were shown to be Republican workers, active in their respective localities, and among them were men whose personal characteristics may be judged from the following summary of evidence touching them.

The testimony shows, too, that these Marshals were used to enforce State restrictions, not Federal disqualification. Nearly every voter so attacked was so attacked for non-payment of taxes. Are we so powerless that we must ask the Federal Government to enforce our own statutes?

[Mr. Wallace next presented to the Senate some information as to the character of these 773 deputy Marshals, gathered by the Senate Investigating Committee, of which he was chairman. It will be noticed he states that Marshal Kerns himself testified there was no necessity for these Deputies in Philadelphia. They were all Republican partizan workers, and Mr. Wallace read to the Senate this information as to their personal characteristics. Observe the fragrant character he gives these men, and reflect he has just given Marshal Kerns power to appoint these same bummers and roughs for the Presidential election of this year.—EDS. POST.]

PHILADELPHIA MARSHALS.

Charles Oliphant, Marshal Second division, Twentieth ward, drunk on election day and insulting voters; seized Mr. Hackenberg without cause.

Charles Herr, Marshal Second division, Twenty-ninth ward, character and reputation bad, had been arrested for crime. On election day he arrested a voter, who was released by Judge Hare and voted. Herr wore a badge and solicited votes as a Republican.

Arthur Vance, Marshal Eighth division, Fifth ward, arrested Hutchinson, a voter, without cause. Vance was a notorious Republican worker.

John Homeyard, Marshal Sixth division, Sixth ward, drunk and arrested voters without cause; drew a club on a Democrat for challenging a negro repeater. The police blocked up the poll, acted in concert with Homeyard, and brought voters to polls. Homeyard vouched for Republican voters and distributed Republican tickets. Shriver, a United States revenue officer, kept Republican window book.

J. R. Desano, Marshal First division, Fifth ward, drunk all day; too drunk to arrest any one. There were five policemen at these polls. Desano never voted in that division before that day.

James Brown, Marshal Fourteenth division, Fourth ward, record of his conviction in 1872 for voting illegally produced. Proof was made that he voted twice on the same day.

William Augustus, Fourth division, Eighth ward, acted as Marshal, assuming authority as such, but was not on the list; a Republican worker.

Joseph Hilferty, Marshal Twenty-first division, Second ward, held the Republican window book all day and electioneered; threatened to arrest the Democratic United States Supervisor for procuring bail for a legal voter who had been arrested.

William McGowan, Marshal Twenty-third division, Second ward. A policeman blocked up the voting window, and a Democratic United States Supervisor ordered him away, when McGowan and the policeman seized him and locked him up in the station house on a charge of interfering with officers. The case was never tried. McGowan is employed in the gas office and paid by the city.

Charles N. Miller, detective, testified that in Seventeenth division of Nineteenth ward a gang of repeaters were brought to the polls by a letter carrier; he had one of the gang arrested.

Philip Madden, Marshal Fourth ward, one of the most dangerous men in the city, has been in prison twice, once for highway robbery, and the second time for shooting a colored boy.

Francis McNamee, Marshal Eighth ward, had been arrested for five different robberies.

Andrew Lenoir, Marshal First ward, a warrant has been issued for him for larceny.

Daniel Redding, Marshal First ward, a bad and dangerous man; had been tried for murder.

Henry Pitts, Marshal Seventh ward, a colored man who keeps a gambling house and been arrested twice; distributed Republican tickets and vouched for voters.

R. S. Stringfield, Marshal Fifteenth ward, had been tried for shooting a man; character very bad.

Michael Slavin, Marshal Fifth ward, a thief and notorious repeater; had been arrested for subornation of perjury but never tried.

William Glenn, Marshal Nineteenth ward, Superintendent of Norris Square, and paid by the city for his duties.

Enoch Baker, Marshal Second division, Third ward, arrested John Carroll, a legal voter, without cause, and locked him up. Carroll was discharged after a hearing.

J. Roberts, Marshal Sixteenth division, Third ward, arrested John Johnson, a legal voter, and locked him up all night; case never tried. Roberts electioneered for the Republican ticket; was a clerk in the Gas Office and paid by the city; there were also twelve to fourteen policemen at that poll all day, and they blocked up the poll.

Andrew Jackson, Marshal Twenty-second division, Thirtieth ward, employed in the Gas works under the city. Ackerman, Republican Judge of Elections, acted as United States Supervisor and Judge, and refused to vacate the place of Judge after written orders by Marshal Kerns and Judge Elcook. Jackson arrested Feeny, who had been legally appointed Judge, and took him away from the polls. Did not return to get possession until 2 P. M.

C. A. Pinnexson, Marshal Thirtieth ward, aided in arresting Feeny.

—— Taylor, Marshal Fifteenth division, Third ward, arrested Sweeny for illegal voting and locked him up; charge was found to be false and he was released and voted.

James Calligan, Marshal Eighth division, Sixth ward, so drunk in the afternoon he could not walk; seized a qualified voter by the collar and staggered with him against the wall; policeman brought a repeater to the polls, who was arrested, as was the policeman.

Henry Scott, Marshal Second division, Seventh ward, a man of bad repute; colored; keeps a low drinking house; electioneered and gave out tickets and tax receipts; was inside at the counting of the vote, and took tickets out of the box, only five votes came out for the Democratic candidate for Congress; Democratic Overseer contested this, and Scott allowed seventeen to be counted for him.

Thomas Donlan, Marshal Seventh division, Sixth ward, an habitual drunkard, and a graduate of House of Correction for this; was drunk all day.

William D. Barth, Marshal; same place, blocked up the voting window and would not allow legal voters to come to it; there were two United States Marshals and six policemen at this poll.

John Archer, Marshal Twenty-seventh division, Nineteenth ward, acted as United States Supervisor; was on both lists and paid as both officers; when a Marshal wanted during the day to arrest a Republican repeater he did not make known that he was a Deputy Marshal; had no badge; heavy Republican division; no policemen there.

Joseph T. Fuller, Marshal Sixth division, Twenty-third ward, a guard in the House of Correction, and paid by the city.

William Stringfield, Marshal Thirty-second division, Twenty-fourth ward, arrested a legal voter and took him to the magistrate's, where he was discharged. Stringfield was discharged from employment the day before election for stealing.

Charles Male, Marshal Seventh division, Eleventh ward, keeps a house of prostitution.

Abraham Hoffman, Marshal Eleventh ward, a repeater, and kept a house of prostitution within a year; a thief.

William Eckenbrim, Marshal Eleventh ward, arrested for larceny; bill ignored.

David Beckman, Marshal Thirty-second division, Nineteenth ward, held the Republican window book and electioneered; threatened to put the Democratic United States Supervisor out of the room for challenging a voter; the vote was rejected, and the voter did not return.

William B. Ahern, Marshal Ninth division, Twelfth ward, employed in the United States revenue office.

—— Fleming, Marshal Sixth division, Eighteenth ward, distributed Republican tickets and challenged voters; a legal vote was rejected on his challenge; intimidated many Democratic voters.

William Boehm, Marshal Eighteenth division, Twenty-ninth ward, plug inspector, and paid by the city; electioneered and distributed Republican tickets.

Charles Prenderville, Marshal Seventeenth division, Fifth ward, arrested a legal voter; case never tried; electioneered for Republicans all day.

This was the record of a two days' investigation at Philadelphia.

KERNS' CONFIRMATION.

HE GOES THROUGH THE SENATE WITHOUT OBJECTION FROM WALLACE.

[Washington Special.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate, in executive session, yesterday confirmed the reappointment of James Kerns to be Marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. Kerns was confirmed in spite of the opposition of Speaker Randall, and in the face of evidence before the Senate that he had repeatedly prostituted his official position to carry the elections in Philadelphia for the Republican party. The evidence taken by the Select Committee to investigate the elections of 1878 of which Senator Wallace is Chairman, showed that the Deputy Marshals appointed by Kerns for election duty were paid strikers of the Cameron organization. These deputies arrested Democratic voters at the polls without warrants, detained them on trumped up charges until after the polls were closed, and never attempted to bring the arrested parties to trial. Senator Wallace was fully cognizant of the character of Kerns, and had the proofs in his possession of Kern's violations of law. Moreover, Mr. Wallace had it in his power to defeat the Marshal's confirmation. Instead of so doing he gave his assent to the confirmation.

FEELING IN PHILADELPHIA.

HOW THE CONFIRMATION OF KERNS WAS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

[Philadelphia Special.]

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania and the people of this city have reason to be astonished by the confirmation of Kerns to be Marshal of this district. So far as this case was concerned, Mr. Wallace was the Senate. He is nominally the only Democratic Senator from the State, and his wish was the law of the matter. He had himself shown up Kerns' disgraceful prostitution of his office to partisan uses, and put on the records of the Senate testimony disclosing the infamous character of many of the Marshal's deputies and the purpose of their appointment at the election of 1878. He has written many letters to Democrats in various parts of the State, professing his opposition to Kerns, while all along he was either making no opposition or secretly helping him. Kerns said he had him writing in his favor, and constantly assured his friends that Wallace would see him through; and now that it is all over, the *Times* informs us that Mr. Wallace made no resistance whatever. Mr. Cameron wanted Kerns, and, as in duty bound, Mr. Wallace, acting as his agent on the Democratic side, gave him Kerns. With a few other Democratic States represented by men like Mr. Wallace, Mr. Cameron would find a Democratic Senate even more useful than a Republican one.

REJECTING DEMOCRATS.

SENATOR WALLACE REJECTS A DEMOCRAT AND GETS A REPUBLICAN.

[Washington Special.]

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The rejection by the Senate of Messrs. Samson and Clark, nominated by the President to be Census Supervisors for the Second and Fifth Pennsylvania districts respectively by the united efforts of Senators Cameron and Wallace has stirred up considerable feeling among Congressmen who were interested in the appointments. Congressman Klotz recommended the appointment of Clark, who was endorsed by ex-Senator Buckalew, the several Chairman of the Democratic County Committees of the district, and by the press and all leading Democrats and many Republicans. So popular and well qualified was he that he obtained the recommendation of two Congressmen, both Republicans, whose Congressional districts form part of the Census district. Wallace admitted he was well qualified and Cameron went further and declared that he was the best man that had been named by the Democrats for any of the Pennsylvania districts. During all the time that his name has been under discussion not one word has been said against him by any paper, Republican or Democratic. But he did not suit Wallace, and therefore, although a Democrat, he was rejected by a Democratic Senate at the request of Mr. Wallace.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Charles P. Jadvin, Republican, to be Census Supervisor for the Fifth Pennsylvania district, for which Clark, Democrat, was previously nominated and rejected through the influence of Senator Wallace.

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

THE PRESS OF THE STATE ON THE CAMERON-WALLACE ALLIANCE.

[We annex extracts from Democratic papers in different parts of the State, which have come to hand within the last day or two, commenting on Senator Wallace's decisive part in securing the confirmation of Marshal Kerns. So far as we have been able to ascertain, only one Democratic paper in the Commonwealth, the Harrisburg *Patriot*, excuses the action of the Senator, and it does it on grounds false and deceptive, as we have elsewhere shown in this issue of THE POST. There may be other Democratic papers which sustain the Wallace-Cameron coalition, but we have not seen them. The extracts that follow by no means embrace all the Democratic papers that have spoken out, but only such as are available at this time. The coalition has created a profound feeling in the Democratic party of the State, and the sentiment is universal that the Wallace-Cameron co-partnership must be abandoned, or broken up by the fierce fire of Democratic indignation.—EDS. POST.]

THE COURSE OF SENATOR WALLACE.

[Lancaster Intelligencer of March 12.]

We have read with interest and have republished with pleasure all that has been said in explanation or defense of Senator Wallace's course in assenting to the confirmation of Marshal Kerns after he had so positively demanded his rejection and had shown such good reasons why his Democratic colleagues should grant his request. But we have not found anything as yet satisfactory on the subject. * * *

It is Senator Wallace's duty to support only good and fit men for office, and the Democratic party asks him to favor none of any other kind from its ranks and will justly accuse him if he votes for bad men among its political opponents. Senator Wallace is estopped from asserting now that Marshal Kerns was a fit man for re-appointment to an office whose powers he reported to the Senate that he had infamously abused, and whom he denounced as wholly unworthy of his trust. This Senator Wallace did, after taking testimony which fully sustained, in the public opinion, his grave charges against Marshal Kerns. And now, when the Pennsylvania Democracy see their Senator suddenly changing from opposition to support of this man for reappointment, on the eve of a Presidential election, to the office which he prostituted and abused to their injury in the last Presidential election, as demonstrated by Senator Wallace himself, they are agape with wonder, and will be oppressed with disgust as soon as they are satisfied that it is as it seems, and that Senator Wallace has bargained with Senator Cameron to put in place this objectionable man, receiving in return a certain number of Democratic supervisors; and these, it is further charged against Senator Wallace, selected by him for the good they may do his individual interests, and with little concern for the good of the party. This accusation is given its strength by the absolute disregard of the interests of the party and the people shown in the confirmation of Kerns; for we will never admit that the good of the party, any more than that of the people, permits the appointment of unfit men for office. Nothing but public plunder can be behind this appointment on both political sides; and it is plunder for individuals and not for their parties.

The Democratic party professes, if we understand it, to give its offices to no man to administer with an eye single to his own good. It expects him to be alive to the country's good, and the party's good, which ought to be the same. If the accusation that Senator Wallace is dickering with Senator Cameron for the partition of offices for his own advantage be true, he will stand condemned before his party at home; and it is this charge that we want him to show to be untrue. It is given substance by other cases than this of Kerns. Mr. Clark, a Democrat, was appointed to be census supervisor in the Columbia, Lackwanna and Luzerne district; his appointment was not confirmed, with Senator Wallace's assent. Now a Republican has been appointed in his stead. If this Republican is confirmed, Democratic patience with Senator Wallace's methods will be very severely tried. The Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* has only this explanation to offer for Mr. Clark's rejection: that his appointment was not judicious in a political sense, since he resided in Columbia county, whereas the other two counties in the district were more populous and more important to the Democratic party. Mr. Clark's fitness for the place is not disputed, and from other sources we understand that he is an exceptionally good man. Certainly his locality alone was no reason for his rejection, and was not raised against him at home where he was strongly recommended from all over his district.

We desire to treat Senator Wallace fairly; but we are not willing that he shall use the place, given him by the party, for selfish purposes against the general good. He is now accused of this, and he needs to defend himself with the truth, if he has it to disclose. Anonymous communications to newspapers will not do; nor will it answer to reprint such communications in circular form and send them out from Washington to the members of the State Central Committee and other Democrats, with the comment—also anonymous—that "the reason for this attack and the abuse of Senator Wallace with which the guerrilla press now teems is that his friends seem likely to be in a majority in the State Convention."

It will not do to stigmatize as the guerilla press the large number of reputable Democratic newspapers of Pennsylvania which have called upon Senator Wallace to explain and justify his remarkable action in regard to these appointments. The facts as they now appear seem to show that Senator Wallace, if anybody, is playing the part of a guerilla. His standing in the regular Democratic army is questioned, and it would seem that he proposes to vindicate it by showing his control over the coming Democratic Convention. We trust that he has made no such boast. It is an improper one. The Democratic party of the State is tired of being claimed as the property of any man and of being called upon, year after year, to settle the claims of contending leaders seeking to control it. Senator Wallace, as the leader of "the Wallace party," has been persistent in his efforts to control our State Conventions. We hope that the next one will teach him and all other leaders that no man owns the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, which is as much the property of its humblest as of its most exalted member.

TAKES NO STOCKS IN WALLACE'S EXCUSE.

[The Cambria Freeman.]

Nothing that has occurred at Washington during the present session has been a matter of so much surprise as the confirmation last week by the Senate of the nomination of James N. Kerns as United States Marshal for the Eastern district of this State. We need not tell our readers who and what Kerns is. It is enough to say that his name is a stench in the nostrils of every Democrat in Philadelphia and throughout the country. In his able and exhaustive speech in the Senate last May, Mr. Wallace held up Kerns and his deputies to richly-earned scorn and execration for their villainous conduct at the election in Philadelphia in 1878; and the infamous character of a large number of these same deputies, as well as their lawless acts, was afterward conclusively shown by the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee, of which Mr. Wallace is the Chairman. The Democracy of this State, at least, had a right to expect that Mr. Wallace, in the Senate would lay a heavy hand upon Kerns and they were fully justified in this expectation from the bold and vigorous speech to which we have referred. Now that Kerns has passed safely through the Senate, the question to be solved is, How was it brought about? It is well known that when Kerns' nomination was made and referred to the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Wallace had influence enough with the Committee to prevent any action being taken on it. The plea is now made, however, that Mr. Wallace could not have prevented the committee from acting favorably on the nomination if he had made an effort in that direction. A man can believe as much of this statement as he pleases, but we don't take any stock in it. Rumors are thick of an understanding regarding the case between Mr. Wallace and Don Cameron, and that certain results mutually satisfactory to both will hereafter take place touching other Pennsylvania nominations. General Garland, of Arkansas, and Mr. Baily, of Tennessee, were the two Democrats of a sub-committee of *three* members of the Judiciary Committee which had Kerns' nomination in charge, and they can tell exactly whether Mr. Wallace requested them to make a favorable report on it or not. Mr. Wallace ought therefore to lose no time in getting Messrs. Garland and Bailey to relieve him, if they can, from the very unpleasant position in which the confirmation of Kerns has placed him with the Democracy of the Union in general and of his own State in particular.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

[Philadelphia Commonwealth.]

The confirmation by the Federal Senate of the appointment of United States Marshal Kerns, took the true Democrats of this city by surprise.

It was given out that Senator Wallace, chairman of the Investigating Committee, had found from the evidence before it, that the action of Marshal Kerns at the last State election was such that no Democrat could sanction his official conduct. His office, so far as its patronage and power could be employed, was used in the most outrageous way to oppress Democratic voters. Less infamous than Johnny Davenport's tyranny in New York, it was so outrageous as to evoke the stern condemnation of decent, honest citizens. When the confirmation of Kerns for re-appointment came before the Senate, Senator Wallace is reported to have opposed it. Now if one Senator from Pennsylvania, the only Democratic Senator from this State, took sincere and earnest ground against this appointment, before a majority of Democrats in the Senate, and he had not influence enough to induce his Democratic colleagues to stand by the "*courtesy of the Senate*" and yield to the sincere and earnest opposition to so important an appointment, by the only Democratic Senator from his State, then Senator Wallace has not that position in the party that justifies his longer retaining his position. If, on the contrary, it might be given as an explanation of this position of the Senator, that though he made an opposition to Kerns for the public eye of the party, there must have been, for it is the only explanation possible, some understanding between Don Cameron and Senator Wallace that Kerns was to be confirmed, in order to aid in selecting members of the next State Legislature from Philadelphia who might be Cameron men, and vote for United States Senator as Cameron shall dictate, then a new phase is put on Kerns' confirmation.

This is the unfortunate dilemma in which Kerns' confirmation places the true reason for it. If any such understanding exists as to Philadelphia city, may it not go to other counties of the State?

The difficulty of understanding the fact of confirmation under all the circumstances gives rise to conjectures, and this conjecture seems to be at least plausible, for the bloody shirt press has already published an unasked explanation of this confirmation, that excites the liveliest suspicion that the above conjecture may not be baseless.

CAMERON AND HIS DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

[New York Sun.]

We warned the Democratic party at the time of Senator Cameron's election as Chairman of the Republican National Committee that one reason for putting him in charge of the desperate fight this year was to be found in his personal relations with certain Southern Senators, who might be useful in case of a disputed count, as in 1877. But from the confirmation of Marshal Kerns—who will doubtless appoint eight hundred or a thousand partisans deputies at $5 per day to carry Philadelphia this year, as he did in 1878, according to the testimony taken by the Wallace Committee—it appears that the influence of Cameron is not confined to Southern Senators. His relations with the alleged Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, who confirms his most important political agents and defends Brady's Ring contractors, are still more peculiar.

Mr. Wallace, having very skilfully elicited and collated the conclusive evidence of Kern's misconduct in office, and having denounced him and his partisan methods in a powerful set speech, withdraw s all pretence of opposition to Mr. Cameron's grossly unfit nomination, and has him confirmed with his individual "advice and consent." It must have been a remarkable pressure both in kind and degree that produced this result! The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and especially the people of Philadelphia, who, under the domination of the Ring, can scarcely imagine what an honest election would be like, will feel the weight of this blow—the terrible force of Kern's prostituted power under the direction of Cameron—in November next. If they go down under the cruel odds thus piled upon them, they will know whom to thank.

We understand that Senator Wallace does not deny his handiwork. On the contrary, he attempts to defend it on the ground that it was based on a disreputable trade for census enumerators or some equally petty and politically worthless offices in the city of Philadelphia.

WHY DID WALLACE DO THIS THING FOR THE CAMERON RING?

[York Democratic Press.]

Our readers will bear us out in the statement that we have never unduly criticised the course of Senator Wallace, although we have not always been able to understand it from our Democratic standpoint. But we do think Mr. Wallace owes to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, some explanation of his conduct, in consenting to the confirmation of Cameron's man, Kerns, as Marshal of the Eastern district. It was in Senator Wallace's power to say whether he should be confirmed or rejected—and he said he should be confirmed, although he had given the Democrats every assurance that he should not be. Why? Kerns had abused his office to carry elections for the Republicans, he had appointed swarms of Radical strikers—eight hundred in all—at the election of 1878, many of them graduates from the penitentiaries, to harass the Democrats and prevent an honest vote. We can readily see why Senator Cameron should have secured the reappointment of this ring tool by the fraudulent administration, to continue his partisan work, but we are at a loss to comprehend why any Democratic Senator, and much less a Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, should be willing to confirm him. It is clear that Mr Wallace did not represent either the feelings, principles or interests of the Democratic party, when he did this thing for the Philadelphia Republican ring. Whom and what, then, did he represent? If he has any explanation to offer, the Democracy would be glad to hear it. This is a time to close up the ranks of the Democratic party for the great battle ahead, and to be securing every possible advantage to the right side, instead of filling important and controlling offices, with Mr Cameron's most experienced, able and serviceable henchmen.

SENATOR WALLACE AND THE CAMERON CLIQUE.

[Millerstown, (Butler Co.,) Herald.]

Don't it speak well for the future of the Democratic party that its Senator should be found working into the hands of one of the most corrupt cliques that the sun ever shown upon? Two years ago this paper stated that the Democracy's greatest enemy in this State is Senator Wallace himself, and we now repeat it. It is an open secret that in the canvas last year, while ostensiby making speeches for Barr, he was quietly cutting Barr's throat, and the vote in the eastern part of the State gives coloring to the assertion. We are also told that there is an agreement between Cameron and Wallasce as to the complexion of the next Legislature. It is said that the State Senate will be Republican, while the House is to be sufficiently Democratic to make a majority on joint ballot, but of this time only will tell. This is popularly supposed to be a State that is blessed with a "Republican form of Government," yet two men can tell a year ahead who are to fill the offices. If this a set up for the re-election of Wallace, we hope, for the good of the party, it may miscarry.

"How long, O Lord, how long" will the intelligence of both parties stand by and allow themselves to be bound hand and foot by the ringsters and tricksters who claim to be their leaders?

Just mark this: So long as Senator Wallace has the power to do harm, the Democracy of Pennsylvania may expect to retain their back seat.

SENATOR WALLACE AND MARSHAL KERNS.

[Williamsport Sun and Democrat.]

The Senate, in executive session last week confirmed the reappointment of James N. Kerns to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Kerns was confirmed in spite of the opposition of Speaker Randall, and in the face of evidence before the Senate that he had repeatedly prostituted his official position to carry the elections in Philadelphia for the Republican party. The evidence taken by the select committee to investigate the lections of 1878, of which Senator Wallace is Chairman, showed that the deputy marshals appointed by Kerns for election duty were paid strikers of the Cameron organization. These deputies arrested Democratic voters at the polls without warrants, detained them on trumped up charges until after the polls were closed, and never attempted to bring the arrested persons to trial. Senator Wallace was fully cognizant of the character of Kerns, and had the proofs in his possession of Kerns's violations of law. Moreover, Mr. Wallace had it in his power to defeat the Marshal's confirmation. Instead of so doing he gave his assent to the confirmation. It is believed that Wallace agreed to Kerns's confirmation as part of an understanding between himself and Don Cameron to reject the nomination of Dr. Sherwood, appointed to be Supervisor of Census. Sherwood was nominated at Speaker Randall's suggestion.

LET IT RETIRE.

[Bellefonte Watchmen.]

If it would be considered in order and not disrespectful to those most interested, we would modestly move that the Senate committee, to investigate election frauds, quietly disband. It spent a year under Teller, it has spent a year under Wallace, and it has cost the Lord only knows how much money to unearth frauds committed at the polls and to uncover the rascals who commit them, and just after it has pointed out most positively the worst criminal in the whole gang, and in the city that is notorious only for its thieves and frauds, this very committee recommends, and the honorable Senators who have exposed the rascal, vote to confirm his reappointment to the place they have proven him so unfit and so unworthy to fill. Since this exhibitation of inconsistency, not to use a hard word, on the part of Democratic senators it is a question with Democratic people whether Kerns with his infamous record as a United States Marshall is any more unfit for his position than are the Senators who voted to continue him in office for the places they have so shamefully disgraced. There is no question with any one, however, about the propriety of abolishing the committee that is hunting up frauds; it is as useless as can be, unless its object is to point out the rascals for a radical President to appoint and a Democratic Senate to confirm.

DISCREDITABLE TO ALL CONCERNED.

[West Chester Jeffersonian.]

The confirmation of W. H. Kerns by the United States Senate as United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania has excited much surprise and condemation, in view of the facts elicted by the Investigating Committee as to the manner in which he previously performed his duties. This committee of which Senator Wallace was chairman, had clear proof, not only from others but from Kern's own testimony, that he had made an unworthy and unscrupulous official. The Deputy Marshals appointed for Philadelphia were seven hundred in number, notwithstanding that Kerns believed, as he testified before the committee, that none was necessary, and many of them were of the worst class of political blacklegs and repeaters appointed only as a reward for disreputable services. In the face of such evidence of the man's unfitness, it is a very strange thing that Kerns could secure his confirmation. Senator Wallace has been strongly condemned in reference to the matter, it being urged that he could readily have prevented the selection of so discreditable an officer, and one, too, whom his own committee unqualifiedly condemned, if he chose. However this may be, the confirmation of Kerns is a discreditable performance on the part of those concerned.

SENATOR WALLACE AND HIS "MISERABLE DICKER."

[Chambersburg Valley Spirit.]

The confirmation of Marshal Kerns of Philadelphia may be a very nice piece of political strategy on the part of one or more Democratic Senators but it is fully as discreditable as it may be strategic. Marshal Kerns is an unfit, nay worse, he is a dangerous man and Senator Wallace's committee of investigation made this about as clear as it could be made. What the investigation did not make plain Mr. Wallace's speech on the floor of the Senate did. In the face of all this Senator Wallace either openly or tacitly favored Kearns' confirmation. This may "help the party" in Philadelphia by gathering a new force from the slums, but such help as that is not needed. It is said that Kerns has promised, in consideration of his confirmation, to aid in securing some Democratic enumerators of the census and some Democratic Marshals in Philadelphia. That a Senator, or Senators should stoop to such a business is worse that contemptible. It is painful to think that Senator Wallace would give countenance to such a miserable dicker.

IMPUTES NO MOTIVES, BUT WANTS TO KNOW THE REASON.

[Erie Observer.]

After so thoroughly exposing Marshal Kerns—after showing that he was the bulldozer of bulldozers—after placing him in the same light before the public as the notorious Davenport of New York,—it seems a little strange that Senator Wallace should have interposed no objection to his confirmation as Marshal of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. The objection of Mr. Wallace would have defeated his confirmation. Why was that objection withheld? * * * * While we impute no motive of a doubtful character as controlling the action of Mr. Wallace in the premises, the strange and incomprehensible action demands more of an explanation than he has thus far made. If he cannot clearly show that he is justified in his action, he stands before the Democracy in a very peculiar light.

IT NEEDS EXPLANATION.

[Sharon Times.]

Despite the many urgent appeals against the confirmation of James Kerns, whom Hayes re-appointed to be Marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the Senate last week confirmed the nomination. This confirmation has a significance which cannot be mistaken. The outrageous acts of Marshal Kerns and his gang of deputies at elections in Philadelphia a few years since, in which they were protected by their official cloak, are too fresh in the minds of honest voters to be easily forgotten, and now that a Democratic Senate has confirmed Kerns' re-appointment; is there anything to prevent him from continuing in the old way, and committing the same outrages in the future at elections as he has in the past? There is something about this matter that needs an explanation from some quarter.

SORRY TO SEE IT.

[Armstrong Sentinel.]

We regret to learn that the United States Senate has confirmed the re-appointment of James N. Kerns, of Philadelphia as Marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, especially after the damaging disclosures made by Senator Wallace, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the outrages committed at elections by the Deputy Marshals—men appointed to do all manner of dirty work on election day, in the interest of the Republican party. How Mr. Wallace could allow this man Kerns to be confirmed, without an effort to prevent it, knowing him as well as he does, we cannot understand. For his own sake, if for no other, we trust he will be able to explain.

A POETICAL VIEW OF IT.

[Philadelphia Commonwealth.]

The confirmation of Kerns!
It greatly concerns
The future of Wallace.

The people suppose,
That as the world goes,
There's no future for Wallace.

But don't be misled;
They say in one bed
Two leaders can lie.

If this is a fact,
Then there may be pact
For the future of Wallace.

DISGUSTED AND IN A CUSSING HUMOR.

[Bellefonte Watchmen.]

The confirmation of Marshal Kerns by a Democratic Senate is enough to destroy the confidence of the whole party in the integrity of our Senators. We are simply disgusted, and in common with the Democratic press of the State feel like cussing the whole machine. That such a man as Kerns, who was investigated, convicted and *damned* by the Wallace Committee, should afterwards be confirmed for the same office by the votes of Democratic Senators, is almost incredible.

KERNS' CONFIRMATION.

[Uniontown Genius of Liberty.]

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the reappointment of James Kerns to be the Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Kerns was confirmed in spite of the opposition of Speaker Randall, and in the place of evidence before the Senate that he had repeatedly prostituted his official position to carry the elections in Philadelphia for the Republican party.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other articles for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

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FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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$350 A MONTH—Agents

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1880. }

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 180,565 53
Exchanges	971,312 75

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	52	52⅛
Reading	34⅜	34½
P., T. & B	18½	19
Lehigh Valley	51½	52
U. Co.'s N. J	159½	160
Central Transportation Co	48	.....
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	117	.....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	114⅛	.....
Northern Pacific	32½	32⅝
Do preferred	55⅝	56
Lehigh Navigation Co	26¾	26⅞
Philadelphia & Erie	17	17¼
Northern Central	32¾	32⅞
Hestonville	22½	23

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Governments weak and lower. Railroad bonds generally firm at the close. State securities quiet.

Stocks were feverish and irregular during a greater portion of the day, and prices declined from ¼ to 4 per cent. Manhattan elevated, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Southwestern shares leading the downward movement. Toward the close the market assumed a strong tone, partly in consequence of easier money, and there was a recovery in prices of from ¼ to 2¼ per cent. Pacific Mail, Iron Mountain, Ohios and Western Union being the most conspicuous in the advance. The weakness in certain speculative shares was said to be caused by the selling of large blocks of stocks by a leading operator for the closing of accounts preparatory to his departure for the South. Ten thousand shares of Erie were thus thrown upon the market. Urgent requests have been made to the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange to abolish the process of quoting call loans. It is proposed to quote money in the same way stocks are called. The *Post* says: "The whole market is yet more or less demoralized, but at the heavy decline in prices of the last few days it is evident that some of the speculators who started declare they are quietly picking up stocks in amounts to more than would cover their short contracts." The St. Paul earnings show an increase of $50,000 for the second week in March, and the Northwest gains $151,000 for the first ten days of the same month.

Transactions aggregated 282,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 2,000 Canada Southern, 2,000 Chesapeake & Ohio, 19,000 Lackawanna, 1,800 Delaware & Hudson, 47,000 Erie, 4,400 St. Joseph, 4,500 Houston & Texas, 15,000 Iron Mountain, 1,200 Illinois Central, 8,600 Kansas & Texas, 8,600 Lake Shore, 2,500 Lake Erie & Western, 3,000 Little Pittsburgh, 2,200 Michigan Central, 12,000 Northwestern, 3,000 Nashville & Chattanooga (closing at 84½), 4,000 New Jersey Central, 1,500 New York Central, 21,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 2,300 Ontario & Western, (closing at 27½), 29,000 Pacific Mail, 4,300 Quicksilver, 2,600 Reading, 8,000 St. Paul, 1,100 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,200 Union Pacific, 8,600 Wabash Pacific, and 14,000 Western Union

Close—Money loaned up to 6 per cent. per annum, 1-16 per cent. per diem during the afternoon but became weak late in the day, closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange, bankers bills 485; demand 488.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	105¼	New 4s coupons	106⅜
New 5s coupons	103¼	Pacific 6s of 1895	125
New 4½s coupons	107⅞		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7⅜s	50¼	Virginia 6s	21
Missouri 6s	108½	Virginia 6s new	21
St. Joe	106¼	Consols	78
Tennessee 6s	36½	Deferred	10⅝
Tennessee 6s new	31½		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	134	St. L. & San F.	42⅜
Panama	175	Do. preferred	56
Fort Wayne	117	First	110
C. & P.	110	C. St. L. & N. O.	36¾
Illinois Central	101¾	Kan. & Tex	43¼
B. & Q.	142	Union Pacific	90¾
C. & A.	106	Central Pacific	79
Do. preferred	119	N. Pacific	22¾
N. Y. Central	129½	Do. preferred	55½
Harlem	180	Louisville & N.	155
Lake Shore	108	Houston & Texas	8¼
Can. Southern	65¾	W. U. Tel	107¾
Michigan Central	91½	A. & P. Tel	43
Erie	44½	Pacific Mail	46¾
Do. preferred	81½	Little Pittsburgh	8½
N. W. C	94	Reading	68¼
Do. preferred	106	Adams Ex	133¾
St. Paul	81½	Fargo Ex	107½
Do. preferred	104¼	American Ex	99
St. J. & Mtn	35	U. S. Express	49
St. P. & S. City	41	Quicksilver	18¼
Do. preferred	76	Do. preferred	76
Del. & Lack	91¾	Leadville	3½
Morris & Essex	107	Central Pac. b'ds	113
Del. & Hudson	83¼	Union Firsts	113
N. J. Central	84½	Land Central	13⅜
O. & M.	37¼	Sinking Funds	115½
Do. preferred	74	Lehigh Wilkes	115
Chesapeake & O	23¾	St. P. & S. C. First	104
Mobile & O	23	C. C. & I C. sec'ds	....
C. & C	78½	Erie seconds	90⅝
C. C. & I. C	97	Erie thirds	94
B. C. R. & N	65	Central Arizona	8
A. & T. H	22¾	Caribon	....
Do preferred	63	Excelsior	20
W. St. L. & P	43¼	Homestake	34
Do. preferred	68½	Ontario	....
H. & St. Joe	36⅝	Standard	30½
Do. preferred	70¼	Lake Erie Western	35⅝
Iron Mountain	58		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	245	Quincy	37½
Copper Falls	12½	Ridge	7⅝
Franklin	21⅝	Madison	3
Pewabec	61¾		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 17.—Consols for money 97 13-16; account, 97 15-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 104¾; Pennsylvania Central, 53; Erie, 45¼; do. seconds, 92⅜; Reading, 35.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105¼; 4½s, 110; 4s, 108¾.

Fine American tallow, 44s.
Refined petroleum, 6d@6½d.
Turpentine 45s 6d.

PARIS, March 17.—Rentes, 82f 40c.

ANTWERP, March 17.—Refined petroleum, 18⅞f.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Cotton dull and easier at 7¼@7 5-16d; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 500 bales; American, 4,100 bales.

Fine American cheese 71s.
Linseed oil, 27s 6d.
Common rosin, 4s 6d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1880. }

The leading staples in most branches of the mercantile trade continue in moderate request, and the outlook for an improvement is quite encouraging. Activity, however, is not anticipated until the country roads are in such condition as to enable country people to bring their stock to market as well as make purchases.

The grocery market is unchanged. Sugars are very firm and coffees steady, while New Orleans molasses find ready sale at the figures noted below.

The changable weather has limited the movement of goods in the country produce line, causing a dullness which, while not satisfactory to dealers, is looked upon as a disadvantage which they will easily overcome when the spring trade opens. Choice butter has been very scarce, the demand unusually active and prices higher. Eggs, on account of the cooler weather, were somewhat stronger and brought fully 12c to-day both in cases and barrels. Cheese is without notable change. There is a limited and quiet demand for the best grades of Ohio factory, with a very slender stock to select from. Medium grades are rather draggy at unchanged prices. Choice Switzer is scarce, active and higher. Poultry is active and firm. The receipts of apples are large and the market easier. Choice maple sugar was active to-day at good prices.

Grain remains moderately active. Wheat is scarce, active but unchanged in prices. Oats, corn, rye and barley are steady.

Flour is quite firm. Prices unchanged.

Foreign fruits, canned goods, fish and feathers and other miscellaneous articles are in fair request.

Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 75@4 25; choice, $2 25@2 75; medium, $1 00@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—35@40c ₱ gallon; apple jelly, 8@9c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 55; medium, $1 40@1 45; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER — Creamery, 33@35c; choice roll, 30@33c; solid packed, 23@26c; common to medium, 15@20c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$3 00@3 50 per bush; $10 00@11 00 per barrel.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 15c; prime Ohio factory, 14½@14¾c, jobbing; 14@14¼c wholesale; New York Goshen, 15@15½c jobbing; 14½@15c at wholesale; Limberger, 13@14c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8½@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 29@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 12c; in cases, 12c.

HONEY — California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, $1 20 per gallon; old, $1 00; maple sugar, in small cakes, 11@12c per lb.; granulated, 12c.

ONIONS—$5 25@5 50.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 45@50c; ₱ bushel; peachblows, 50@52c; peerless, 45@50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 50@3 75.

POULTRY — Live chickens, 50@60c; dressed chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 11@13c; geese, 80c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@8¾c.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 90@5 00 ₱ bushel; timothy, $3 00@3 25 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 10@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	*Per lb.*	*Teas.*	
Fancy Rio	19	Young Hyson	25c@1 00
Choice Rio	18	Gunpowder	35c@1 00
Prime Rio	17	Imperial	35c@ 80
Good Rio	14	Japan	30c@ 75
Ordinary Rio	13	Oolong	28c@ 80
Java	25 @28	Souchong	25c@ 75
Roasted Coffees.		*Manufactured Tobacco.*	
In papers	18½@20¾	Stnd bnd's. br'gt	48@52
In bulk	17¾@18¾	do do mahog'y	45@50
Lower grades	15 @16	do do dark	39@48
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30	Louisville mak'r	48@50
Java, in bulk	27 @29	Richmond br'nds	40@45
Sugars.		Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
Standard A	9⅝@ 9¾	do twist	52@56
Prairie B	9 @ 9⅛	Natural Leaf	48@58
Ex. C	8⅞@	Fine Cut	34@40
Refined yel	8 @ 8¾	Cut and dry	24@25
New Orleans	8¼@ 8¾	Gan'lated smo'g	38@48
Granulated	10 @10¾	*N. O. Molasses.*	
Powdered	10¼	Choice	58
Crushed	10¼	Strictly prime	55
Cut loaf	10¼	Prime	53
Syrups.		Centrifugal	50
Choice maple b'd	42	*Soda.*	
Prime "	41	Bi-Carb. k'gs	4¼
Choice sugar syrup	40	do as'td pa'rs	6
Prime "	38	do " ¼ "	6¾
Good "	35	Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Good molasses "	33	*Candles.*	
Spices (whole.)		Star, full w'ht	13
Cloves	39 @40	Stearine ₱ set	11
Allspice	17 @	Mould ₱ set	11
Cassia	25 @28	*Rice.*	
Pepper	15¾@16	Rangoon	6¼@7¾
Nutmeg	90 @95	Carolina	7½@8
Starch.		*Salt.*	
Gloss	5¾@ 7¾	No. 1, per bbl	$1 55
Corn starch	6 @ 8¾	Extra, " "	1 65
		Dairy, " "	1 75

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 50@6 75; choice red, $6 75@7 00; fancy family, $7 00@7 25; fancy St. Louis $7 75@8 25; patents $8 50@9 50; XX bakers $6 50, $6 75@7 00; XXX bakers $7 00@7 25; low grade $3 75@5 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 50. Buckwheat flour $2 25 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 35@1 38; amber and mixed $1 33@1 34; rejected 93@95c.

CORN—Yellow shelled 47@49c; yellow ear 51@53c; mixed ear 49@50c.

OATS—Prime white 42@43c; mixed do 40@41c.

BARLEY—Northwestern spring 95c@$1 00; medium 70@80c; stained 70@75c; prime fall 85c@90c; barley malt 90c@$1 00; rye malt 90@92c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $8 00@8 25 in barrels; common brands $5 75; standard brands $7 50 in barrels, $4 25 in half barrels.

CORNMEAL—60c in paper.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@22 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $16 00@17 00: upland prarie $14 50@15 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $17 00@18 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $20 00@22 00; brown do. $17 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	*Plain.*
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¾	9
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	9¾	9¾
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10¼	10
Extra S. C. shoulders	6¾	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9¾	8¾
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11	11½
Do. knuckles and rounds	13¾	13½
Do. all flats	10¾	10½
Beef tongues ₱ dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders	8¾	
Do. short rib sides	8¼	
Do. clear sides	8½	
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	13 50	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	13 50	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8	
Do. do. in half bbls	8	
Do. do. in buckets	8	
Do. do. 2-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10	
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9½	
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9½	
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7½	

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 60; London layers, new, $3 00; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7¼c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8¼c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12¾c. Smyrna figs, new, 16c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ₱ case, $7 50@8; Oranges ₱ box, Florida, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $7 25; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 50; corn, do, $1 30@2 10.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75. No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 6 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel broums, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz, $8 50 No. 2 tubs ₱ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ₱ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; spht Labrador her ring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickeral, $3 00; lake herring, $4 50; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 53@58c; mixed 30@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1880. }

The market opened quite dull to-day and continued so until near the close, when most of the transactions aggregating 285,000 barrels were effected. Opened at 91⅞c and fluctuated as follows: 90¾c, 90c, 90¾c, 91¼c, 90¾c, 90c, 90¾c, 89¾c. The closing figure was 88¾c. Shipments, 35,373 barrels; charters, 30,000 barrels.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OIL CITY, March 17.—Market opened 90¾c bid; closed at 91¼c bid for old.

PARKER, March 17.—Market opened with old offered at 91¼c; closed with sales of old at 90¾c

NEW YORK, March 17.—Charters 10,000 barrels refined petroleum. Petroleum firm; refined nominal at 7¾c and held higher.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Market dull; S. W., 7¾c.

TITUSVILLE, March 17.—Market opened at 90¾c; highest 91¼c; lowest 88½c; closing at 88¾c; shipments 35,400 barrels; average 52,000; charters 30,000 barrels; average 22,000; transactions 214,000 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGARPH.

NEW YORK—MARCH 17.—Cotton firm at 13 3-16@13 5-16c; futures steady. Flour dull, weak and lower; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine western and state $4 70@5 15; common to good $5 25@5 60; good to choice $5 65@8 00; white wheat extra $5 85@6 50; extra Ohio $5 65@7 50; St. Louis, $5 50@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 00@8 60. Wheat steady; receipts 55,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 41½; No. 3 spring $1 32@1 36; No. 2 Chicago $1 42; ungraded winter red $1 44@1 44½; No. 2 $1 46@1 47¼; Kansas No. 3 red $1 36@1 40; No. 1 white sales of 54,000 bushels at $1 42¼@1 43¼; No. 3 red March, sales of 64,000 bushels $1 45½@1 47; April, sales of 272,000 bushels at $1 44@1 45¾; May, sales of 128,000 bushels at $1 41½@1 42¾. Rye dull at 92@96½c. Corn—Demand active and easier; receipts, 144,000 bushels; ungraded 58@60½c; No. 3 58c; steamer 58¾@59c; No. 2 59c; do old 60c; No. 2. white 63@63½c; steamer 61c; western white: 60½c; No. 2 March 57¾@57½c; April 54¾@54½c; May 53c. Oats dull; receipts 29,000 bushels; western mixed 45@46½c; white western 46½@50c. Hay dull at 70c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm and unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Molasses firm. Rice in good demand. Petroleum quiet and steady; United 90c; crude 6¼@7¼c; refined 7¾c. Tallow steady at 6¾c. Rosin firm at $1 50@1 55. Turpentine dull at 49c. Eggs dull: western 10@12c. Pork easier; old mess $11 50. Beef nominally unchanged. Cutmeats dull; long clear 8¼ 12½; short clear $7 25@7 37½. Lard dull and lower; prime steam 7.62½c@7.65c. Butter quiet; western 15@32. Cheese nominally unchanged; western 11@14c. Whisky nominal at $1 10.

Leather—Demand active and steadily held; hemlock sole 25@27c.

Wool quiet; domestic fleece 48@60c; pulled 33@62c; unwashed 18@42c; Texas 21@40c.

Metals—Manufatured copper quiet and unchanged; new sheating $32 00; ingot lake quiet and steady; $23 75@24 00. Pig iron dull and nominal; Scotch $30 00@34 00, American $35 50@40 00. Russia heeting $13 25. Nails—Cut $5 30@5 40; clinch $6 80@7 90.

CHICAGO—MARCH 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 18¾ cash; $1 18¼@1 18¼ April; $1 19¾@1 19¾ May; No. 3 $1 08¼@1 09; rejected 90c. Corn dull, weak and lower; fresh 37½c; regular 35½c cash; 35¾@35⅞c April; 39½@39¾c May; rejected 36c. Oats active but lower; 29¾c cash and April; 33¾c May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley stronger at 77½@80c. Pork active but lower; $11 10 cash; $11 12½@11 15 April; $11 25@11 27½ May. Lard active but lower; 7.07½@7.10c cash and April; 7.15@7.17½c May. Bulkmeats easier at $4 00, $6 55@6 75. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 299,000 bushels; oats, 55,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 222,000 bushels; oats, 53,000 bushels; rye, 3,100 bushels; barley, 3,800 bushels.

Close—Wheat irregular; $1 19 March $1 17¾@1 17¾ April; $1 19 May. Corn dull and lower; 35c bid April; 39½c bid May. Oats dull and lower; 29¼c April; 33¼c May. Pork easier; declined 5c. Lard easier; declined 2½c.

PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 17.—Flour—Transactions extremely limited, character mostly small lots, local trade; Minnesota extra lots medium $6 00; good $6 25; choice $6 50; fancy $6 62½; Ohio extra choice $7 00; Southern Illinois choice $7 00; fancy $7 30; winter and spring wheat patents $7 25@8 00; Minnesota patent process $6 62½. Rye flour quiet at $5 00. Wheat steady; western rejected on track $1 41; western amber on track $1 45; No. 2 red, in elevator, $1 44½; No. 2 red, March $1 44½ bid, $1 45¼ asked; April $1 43½ bid, $1 43⅝ asked; May $1 42½ bid, $1 43 asked; June $1 39¼ bid, $1 39¾ asked. Corn extremely limited demand; yellow western, on track, 55½c; mixed western, on track 43¼c; steamer 55c; sail mixed, March, 56¼c bid, 56¾c asked; April 54¼c bid, 54½c asked; May 53c bid, 53¼c asked; June 51¾c bid, 52c asked. Oats—There is a corner in the market for choice lots, immediate delivery; prices fully one cent higher; western mixed 48c; No. 3 white 48¾@49c; white 49½c; No. 1 white 50@51c. Provisions in fair demand. Mess beef $13 00. Mess pork $12 62½@12 75. Smoked hams $9 50@10 50; pickled $7 75@9 25. Lard—Western 7½c; steam 7.60c. Butter firm; creamery extra 34@36c; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra 27@30c; good to choice 22@27c. Eggs dull and weak; western 12@12½c. Cheese dull; Western dull, creamery 14@14¼c; good 13¼@13¾c. Petroleum dull; refined 57½c. Whisky dull; western $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 2,200 barrels; wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 113,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 32,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—MARCH 17.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $5 00@5 25; double $5 75@6 00; treble $6 00@6 25; high grades $6 25@6 87½. Corn quiet and weak at 54@57c. Oats scarce and firm at 47c. Cornmeal quiet and weak at $2 40@2 45. Hay dull; prime $22 00@23 00. Pork quiet and firm at $12 75. Lard steady; refined tierce 7¾c; kegs 8¼c. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders loose $4 30; packed $4 35@4 40; clear rib $6 75; clear $7 00@7 12½. Bacon steady and in good demand; shoulders $5 00@5 25; clear rib $7 75; clear $8 00@8 12½. Sugar cured hams in good demand; canvassed 8½@10c. Whisky dull; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 13¾@16¼c. Sugars firmer; common to good common 7@7¼c; fair to fully fair 7¼@7¾c; prime to choice 7¾@8¼c; yellow clarified 8¾@8¾c. Molasses in good demand; common 30@33c; fair 35@36c; centrifugal 30@40c; prime to choice 40@46c. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5¾@7¼c. Bran strong at $1 10. Sight exchange on New York $2 50 per 1,000 premium; sterling 486.

BOSTON—MARCH 17.—Flour quiet; superfine $5 00@5 25; common extra $5 25@5 75; Wisconsin extra $5 25@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@7 25; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan $6 25@6 75; Illinois and Indiana $6 50@7 00; St. Louis $6 75@7 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process $7 00@8 50. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 60@62c. Oats steady; stock small; No. 1 and extra white 51@54c; No. 2 white 49c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 47@48c. Rye quiet at 90@93c. Butter—Choice western creamery 35@37c; dairy packed 23@26c; ladle packed 17@25c. Eggs 13@14c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; 1,500 sacks; corn, 43,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 625 barrels; corn, 46,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE — MARCH 17.—Flour dull and lower; common to choice western shipping extra $4 90@5 25. Wheat inactive; No 1 hard $1 19; No. 1, Milwaukee $1 16½; No. 2 cash, March $1 14¼; April $1 14¾; May $1 18¾; No. 3, $1 07; No. 4, $1 03; rejected 94c. Corn inactive; No. 2, 37½c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 32c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1, 73¼c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2, spring 57¼c. Provisions dull and lower; mess pork $11 20 cash and April. Lard inactive; prime steam 7.10c. Live hogs dull and lower at $4 10@4 30. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 18,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 13,000 bushels; barley, 7,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, MARCH 17. — Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour easier; family $5 75@6; fancy quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and easier at $1 30. Corn quiet and firm at 43c. Oats firm at 39@39½c. Rye firm and in good demand at 84@85c. Barley firm and in good demand; extra No. 3 fall 70@80c. Pork dull and nominal at $11 50@11 75. Lard dull, weak and lower at 7.12½@7.15c. Bulkmeats quiet and firm at $4 00, $6 50@6 90. Bacon dull and nominal at $5 00, $7 25@7 62½. Whisky—Demand active and firmer at $1 04. Butter active, firm and higher, choice Western Reserve 28@30c; choice Central Ohio 25@27c. Linseed oil steady at 80c.

TOLEDO—MARCH 17.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter spot $1 30¾; April $1 31; May $1 31½; June $1 28¼. July $1 13. No. 2 red mixed $1 28. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 43c; No. 2 spot 42¾c; April 42¼c; May 42½c; No. 2 white 45c; rejected 42¼c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 37c offered. Cloverseed dull; Mammoth $4 60; prime $4 15. Hogs $4 80. Receipts—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; corn, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 142,000 bushels; corn, 94,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 red winter spot and April $1 30½; May $1 30¾; June $1 27¾; July $1 12¾c.

INDIANAPOLIS—MARCH 17.—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, $1 26@1 27½. Corn weak at 37½@38c. Oats dull and lower at 34½@36c.

OSWEGO—MARCH 17.—Wheat nominally unchanged; white State $1 37. Corn steady; western mixed 55@57c.

WILMINGTON—MARCH 17.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 49c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—MARCH 17.—Business continues moderate with manufacturers' agents, and jobbing trade fairly active. Cotton goods are in steady demand and firm. Prints are in moderate request and ginghams, lawns and dress goods in good demand. Men's wear woolens quiet and firm. The *Bulletin* says large quantities of dress silks were sold at auction to-day, and desirable goods brought satisfactory prices.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1880. }

The general stock market at these yards for the greater part of last week was quite good. The hog market was in the most prosperous condition, as will be seen below. Favorable reports in all but the cattle market were received from other points, East and West. A goodly number of buyers were in daily attendance, and sales were generally made without much effort. One of the features last week was the large number of mules and horses which were shipped from these yards to the East. Some few were also sent West.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnishes THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

The run of cattle this week has been much lighter than that reported in our last issue, and the quality as a general thing was common. No prime cattle were on sale. Owing to the unfavorable reports which were received from the East, prices are ten to twenty cents lower than last week. We quote:

Prime, 1,400 lbs to 1,500 lbs	$5 00@5 25
Good, 1,200 lbs to 1,300 lbs	4 50@4 80
Fair, 1,000 lbs to 1,100 lbs	4 00@4 30
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 50@4 00
Stockers, as to quality	3 00@3 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 00@3 75

SHEEP.

The sheep market was very active on Monday, with a light supply and prices a quarter better than last week. On Tuesday the run was much heavier and consequently there was a dull market. The quotations to-day are:

Extra, 110 lbs to 130 lbs	$6 65@6 75
Good, 95 lb to 100 lb	6 20@6 35
Fair, 80 lb to 90 lb	5 80@6 10
Common, 65 lb to 75 lb	4 50@5 00
Lambs	6 25@7 25

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs since last week have been very light, and the market somewhat excited. All sold and the market closed at the following quotations:

Philadelphia hogs	$5 00@5 10
Best Yorkers	4 70@4 85
Fair and common Yorkers	4 40@4 60
Roughs as to quality	2 25@4 25

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } MONDAY, March 15, 1880. }

CATTLE.

While the supply was considerably in excess of that of last Monday, the demand was pretty well up to it, and that, too, at an advance of 20 to 25c per cwt. on all grades, although both buyers and sellers report the market as having been an unsatisfactory one. The former claimed that the advance did not cover the increased costs at points of purchase, Chicago in particular, while butchers allege that in addition to a light demand, they are unable to put up the price of beef within the past few weeks Hence, while there were but few left over unsold, and prices ruled decidedly higher, there was a great deal of complaining, and the market was draggy from the opening to the close. Sales were made in a retail way at 6@6¼c for extra beeves; 5@5½c for medium to fair, and 4@4½c for common. State cattle sold at from 3 to 4½c for common fat cows and bulls to good 900@1,000 lbs steers. Prime corn fed western bulls ranged from 4 to 4½c. Veals quotable at 4½@6c and easier. Fresh cows $25 to $45 per head, as to quality. The number on sale was 562 head.

SHEEP.

There were only 108 on sale to-day—not enough to make a market; there would have been no difficulty in disposing of a fair number at very full prices. We quote at 6@6¾c for common to extra. A car of choice lambs sold on Saturday at East Liberty at 7¼c. This class of stock is likely to continue in light supply until after clipping time.

HOGS

were also in light supply and prices advanced 20@25c as compared with last Monday. Sold in a retail way at 4¾@5¼c gross, according to quality.

BUFFALO—MARCH 17.— Cattle—Receipts, 2,200 head; market firm; cattle — fair demand for good grades; others dull, weak and lower; good to choice steers $4 70@5 15; fair to medium $4 15@4 55; light butchers $3 65@4 00; stockers and feeders lower; stockers $3 00@3 50; fair to choice feeders $3 65@3 80; choice Canada $3 75@3 85.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,600 head; market moderately active and higher; fair to good western sheep $6 20@6 60; choice $6 75@6 85; Western lambs — fair to good $5 75@7 00; one deck extra $7 75; best grades disposed of.

Hogs—Receipts 5,750 head; good demand; prices a shade higher; light Yorkers, $4 60@4 70; choice heavy $4 75@4 85; medium and heavy grades $4 80@4 92½; choice heavy straight $4 90@5 00; fair to good ends, $4 55@4 70; coarse to common $3 15@4 25; pigs $4 20@4 40. All sold.

NEW YORK—MARCH 17.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 4,480 head; market dull; prices further decline a small fraction on good and prime grades, and strong at ¼c on common to fair steers and oxen; extreme range 7¼@10¾c; sales at 8¾@10¼c; exporters used 1,280 head; shipments, 1,920 quarters.

Sheep—Receipts for two days, 3,540 head; market fairly steady; 6½@7½c sheep; 7¼@8¼c yearling lambs; exporters paid $7 25@7 50 for four carloads of fat wethers; shipments, 850 carcasses.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 9,690 head; market tame at $4 80@5 00 for live hogs, with a carload of Pittsburgh culls at $4 50.

CHICAGO, MARCH 17.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market quiet but steady; light grades neglected; mixed packing $4 25@4 40; light $4 30@4 50; choice heavy $4 50@4 75.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments 2,000 head; opened slow but ruled fairly active and unchanged; shipping $4 00@5 25; butchers fairly active and steady; bulls $2 25@3 80; stockers $2 90@4